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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2626



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# JAILING OF NINE SAYRGO MEN REPORTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

**GABORONE.** — Nine members of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (Sayrco) were jailed this week for 18 months each for unlawfully confining an alleged South African agent.

They had held Daniel Kazeni for six hours on February 14 after the disappearance of their colleague Peter Lengene. Mr Kazeni and two others have since been jailed for three years each for kidnapping Mr Lengene and returning him to South Africa.

The nine jailed by the Botswana Magistrate's Court on Tuesday are Barney Mokgatle (25), Norman Manyelo (29), Thabo Sekoano (20), Patrick Ledwaba (19), Moss Mabe (21), Itumeleng Thusi (22), David Seripe (23), Herman Malefetsa (23) and Mzoli Pasiya (20).

All are former students from Soweto who

fled South Africa after the 1976 uprising.

When Mr Lengene disappeared early in February this year the nine traced a link to Mr Kazeni, an Angolan taxi driver living in Gaborone. They went to his house, caught him when he tried to flee and interrogated him. Six hours later, they handed him over to Botswana Police, who promptly arrested all of them.

On March 9 the nine were sentenced by a Gaborone magistrate to six months' jail, suspended for three years, for the offence. But, reviewing the case, the Botswana Chief Justice found the charge sheet defective and ordered the case to be reheard by a different magistrate.

Last Thursday Denzel Seneveratne convicted the nine and yesterday he imposed the more severe sentence. — AFP.

## MANKOADZE OFFERS REWARD FOR RUMOR SUBSTANTIATION

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] The Mankoadze Fisheries Group of Companies, under the Chairmanship of Mr Robert K. N. Ocran, and which has been established since 1951, has been solely engaged until 1979 in the Fishing Industry. This involves the catching and marketing of fish in Ghana for the Ghanaian public. To support the fishing operations and make it efficient, extensive shore-based installations have been established from time to time over the intervening years.

Since 1979, the MFL Group has extended its operation into further productive enterprises, notably farming, with pineapple production as well as maize being a speciality.

During the last few weeks, very disturbing and malicious rumours circulating have come to the attention of the Board and Management of the Company. These rumours have caused a great deal of demoralisation within the fishing fleet and supporting productive centres and are not only having a serious effect on production but also threatening to jeopardise cordial relation with the port authorities of neighbouring African countries. These rumours infer that the MFL Group of Companies has been engaged directly in or has allowed its vessels to be used for the purposes of the importation into Ghana of military arms, ammunition and equipment.

To our knowledge, the only occasion when one of our vessels was connected with the carrying of ammunition of any description was in January, 1981, when Dr. K. O. Anderson, was arrested together with three police officers at the Tema Harbour for carrying 4 suitcases of gunpowder without valid documents. Our investigations at the time revealed that Dr. Anderson, a Ghanaian Medical Officer attached to the WHO office in Banjul, The Gambia, sought favour from one of our Managers in Banjul to put the 4 suitcases on our boat "Mankoadze" because he could not meet the cost of the excess baggage if they accompanied him by air. When questioned about the contents of the suitcases, Dr. Anderson informed our Manager in Banjul that they were "items for his wife and children for the Christmas." This incident was reported in the 'Daily Graphic' issue of 14th January, 1981. Appropriate action was also taken by the Directorate of the Mankoadze Group against the Manager who allowed the suitcases on board "Mankoadze" without satisfying himself about their contents.

Apart from the isolated case of Dr. Anderson which was being handled by the police, the Board and Management of the Group wish to state most emphatically that there is, so far as their enquiries can determine, absolutely no truth, substance or

basis for any such rumour

All vessels of the Group operate out of Ghana ports and only visit foreign ports either to collect fish for the Ghana market from the Company's boats licensed to fish in foreign territorial waters or to have emergency repairs carried out. All movements into and out of any vessel are the subject of careful scrutiny by ships officers and crew members as well as by port and customs authorities at port of departure as well as port of arrival being Tema or Takoradi.

Recently, the group took delivery of new fishing vessels from the shipyards in Norway. The vessels were under the command of Norwegian officers and the vessels were subjected to the usual stringent security check before their departure from Norwegian ports as well as on their arrival in Tema.

It will be noted that no vessel of the Group has visited any African port North of Dakar since 1969.

The Group is therefore prepared to pay a REWARD of C100,000 to any person who can provide any positive information to the Company or directly to the Press giving details of any military arms, ammunition or equipment carried by any vessel of the Group between the dates of formation of the various Companies of the Group and publication of this advertisement. For avoidance of doubt, this offer of reward does not cover the Anderson incident referred to above.

This offer is open not only to the general public but also to any officer, crew member or staff member in the employ of the group now or at any time. To protect the identity of any man or woman giving such information, the Company is prepared to pay the REWARD of C100,000 to any person using a code name or number.

It should be appreciated that fish do not queue up to be caught and landed in Ghana for our food supplies. Great skill and experience is needed to make full use of the technical equipment to maximise catches. All of our officers, crew members and staff must be assured that they are working for the ultimate benefit of the nation. Let them do so without the burden of these rumours. If, therefore, any member of the public has any positive and meaningful information, let him please inform the Board or Management of the Company, by writing to the Board, care of Dept. 12, P.O. Box 103, Tema, or alternatively delivering a letter to the premises of the Group at

Mankoadze Stores Ltd., Liberty Avenue, Accra

or

Old Cold Stores Ltd., Industrial Area, Tema

addressed to the Board also Dept. 12

Should you wish to do so, you may alternatively forward any information you have to the press

in responding to this request, you will be earning

- (1) Our Gratitude
- (2) Yourself a REWARD of C100,000

The Board  
The Management

The Workers  
of the MFL Group of Companies

CSO: 4700/1181

WORKERS' 'WITCHHUNTING' PRACTICES SEEN NEEDING REVIEW

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "To Sack or Not To Sack Top Management"]

[Text] The chant of "Sack Top Management" is gradually becoming quite popular. In the past week, the "GRAPHIC" has reported requests made by workers defence committees for top officials to be either sacked or sent on leave. In the case of the Ghana National Trading Corporation, allegations made against certain members of top management were found to be serious, and the Secretary for Trade had to accede to the workers request.

At the National Savings and Credit Bank, the workers alleged that three top officials had approved excess overdrafts and loans without referring them to the bank's board of directors. At Saltpond Ceramics, the workers cannot understand why the company should make losses in spite of the fact that 95 per cent of their raw materials is obtained locally.

There are more of such cases which have some elements that necessarily call for further investigation and action.

But the "GRAPHIC" is worried about the way some requests are made under blanket cover. An example is that of the National Commission for Democracy where the PNDC has been called upon to remove Mr Justice Kingsley-Nyinah from office. Among the list of allegations, Mr Kingsley Nyinah is accused of not seeking the welfare of the workers, and also frustrating their efforts to participate in decisionmaking.

Far from holding brief for the former Electoral Commissioner who stood out one time to challenge any attempts by the Limann Administration and other political parties to frustrate his efforts, the "GRAPHIC" believes that workers must be able to pin down top management to more specific crimes.

This stand is upheld by the fact that in this transition period, it is not in the interest of the revolution to seem to be witchhunting for its sake. Vigilance, yes. The revolution must move forward, and it is people who resist the wind and prove incapable of marching with the trend that definitely give themselves up for censure.



There definitely are old elements in the system who are prepared and willing to join the struggle. Like some people on the fence, they needed to be persuaded and convinced--which is not easy in all revolutionary exercises.

Once again, the "GRAPHIC" calls upon the Interim National Co-ordinating Committee for PDCs to define the strategy and set up further guidelines for defence committees. If it will be found necessary to ask for a government policy on worker participation in management decision-making the time is now.

CSO: 4700/1181

## SOCIALIST BLOC-ASSISTED INDUSTRIALIZATION PLANNED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text] **THE Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) is going to start the industrialisation of the country.**

In this connection the Council has entered into a number of agreements with six East European countries to set up new factories and rehabilitate the existing ones in the country.

This came out at a press conference held by a four-man delegation which visited a number of Eastern countries recently.

Recounting the achievements of the delegation in pursuance of the PNDC's industrialisation policy Mr Chris Bukari Atim, the leader of the delegation said in almost all the countries they visited, the various governments agreed to rehabilitate all abandoned projects which they were under-

taking in Ghana before the overthrow of Nkrumah's government.

Mr Atim mentioned the various abandoned projects which the Soviet Government would rehabilitate and named other new projects that government would start in the country.

He further pointed out that the Soviet Government had agreed to grant technical assistance to Ghana.

Mr Atim stated that in-

Bulgaria the PNDC agreed to enter into a joint venture with the Bulgarian Government in agriculture, food-processing, fisheries and building industry.

He said that Ghana and Bulgaria also agreed to cooperate in the fields of automobile, maritime and railway transport and also to establish an export-oriented assembly and production plant for fork-

lift trucks.

The PNDC member disclosed that the two countries had also agreed to promote trade between them.

In Czechoslovakia, Mr Atim said that the Czechs agreed to reactivate projects initiated by them in the First Republic but which were abandoned after the fall of Nkrumah.

These factories are the Aveyime Tannery Factory, the Komenda Sugar Factory, the Kumasi Shoe Factory, Bonsaso Tyre Factory and the Saltpond Ceramics Factory.

He stated that the Czech Government had also agreed to establish a Zetor tractor assembly plant, construct mini-irrigation dams in the country and offer technical assistance in mineral exploration and mining.

Mr Atim said that in Hungary areas were in-

dentified for possible co-operation in agriculture, irrigation, trade, the expansion of the GIHOC Pharmaceutical Factory, construction of two brick and tile factories in the Western and Upper Regions and the building industry.

He stated that the Hungarian Government also agreed to inform Ghana about the possibility of meeting Ghana's request for supplies of pharmaceutical products.

In the German Democratic Republic (GDR) Mr Atim disclosed that the Ministry of Foreign Trade undertook to supply a portion of Ghana's requirement of drugs by way of grant.

He said the GDR indicated its interest in buying cocoa beans and products direct from Accra during the current season as well as during the 1982/83 crop season.

Mr Atim said that in Cuba an agreement was signed between the two countries on economic, scientific and technical co-operation, the establishment of a joint commission between the two countries and a five-year trade agreement.

Cuba has agreed to help Ghana establish a model agricultural polytechnic where students will combine academic and agricultural work, he said.

According to Mr Atim the countries the delegation visited have given Ghana various grants for drugs and hospital equipment and food items.

Bulgaria gave US \$300,000; Hungary, three million Florint and the GDR, 200,000 Deutsche Marks.

He said as an earnest desire to open a new page in the sphere of Ghana-Soviet economic co-operation, the Soviet Government granted Ghana a long term credit of seven million roubles attracting an interest of five per cent per annum with repayment spread over a period of ten years.

Mr Atim said that the PNDC was prepared to co-operate with all friendly countries in the world and this friendship would be determined by their response to Ghana's concrete situation and their willingness to develop ties of co-operation — relevant to Ghana's objective needs — without any conditions that would offend our dignity or sovereignty as a people.

On how the trip of the delegation was financed, Mr Atim replied that the cost of the trip was borne by the various countries visited and that the Ghana Government did not spend a pesewa on it.

## BRIEFS

**CZECH AID OFFERED**--Czechoslovakia has expressed her readiness to export advanced technology and produce to help in Ghana's reconstruction efforts. Giving the assurance last Thursday night, the Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Jaroslav Jakobed, said his country was prepared to help, technically and materially, to solve Ghana's problems. Mr Jakobed, who held talks in Accra with the PNDC Secretary for Trade, Mr K. B. Asante, was talking to newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport shortly before he emplaned for Prague at the end of a tour of some African states. He described his discussions with Mr Asante as very useful, and called for increased economic, trade and bi-lateral relations between the two countries within the framework of their traditional relations. He hinted that Czechoslovakia would assist the Kumasi Shoe Factory and the Asutsuare Sugar Factory to achieve maximum production. [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Apr 82 p 5]

**OIL PAYMENTS TO NIGERIA**--The Government will pay a monthly bill of \$32.5 million to Nigeria for the supply of crude oil as from July this year. This is the result of the ousted Limann administration's inability to fulfil her obligations under the special 90-day credit facility granted the country of Nigeria. Government sources said in an interview yesterday that the "payment of this huge monthly bill has arisen because government has to pay a monthly oil bill of \$7 million in addition to \$25 million being part of an outstanding debt of more than \$112 million which has been spread over a period of eight months." This followed a new arrangement reached between Ghana and Nigeria in March this year when a Ghanaian delegation, led by the Chief of Defence Staff, Brigadier Joseph Nunoo Mensah visited Nigeria for re-scheduling of the country's oil debts. Meanwhile, the government has since January paid \$28 million it owed Nigeria for crude oil purchases. Observers however believe that if the government does not do something about the country's oil consumption trend, it may not be in a position to foot the monthly bill. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Apr 82 p 8]

**VALCO LOSSES REPORTED**--Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical Corporation which has 90 per cent shares in the Volta Aluminium Company Limited (VALCO) has reported a loss of \$24.9 million during the first quarter of the year. A release signed by Mr Paul W. Holbrook, resident director of VALCO at Tema attributed the loss to low prices and weak demand for aluminium. The release said the first quarter total shipment for Kaiser dropped by 19 per cent as compared with shipment for the same period in 1981. The release explained that it was the second quarter in succession that Kaiser had reported a loss. According to the release the company reported a loss

of 16.0 million U.S. dollars for the fourth quarter of 1981. It further explained that Valco, as a company, only reported earnings on annual basis. However, according to Mr Holbrook, Valco's earnings for the first quarter of this year if published, would also be dramatically lower than 1981 for the same reasons as Kaiser's first quarter losses. VALCO, the release pointed out, had previously projected that earnings would drop from \$25 million in 1981 to approximately \$3 million in 1982. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Apr 82 p 5]

**DRINKING RESTRICTIONS**--The PNDC has directed that with immediate effect drinks should not be served with meals at any hotel, club, bar or restaurant throughout the country before 5 pm during week days. Disclosing this at a meeting with operators of hotels and restaurants in Accra yesterday, Mr Atukwei Okai, Greater Accra Regional Secretary said this was the outcome of a meeting of Regional Secretaries held in Kumasi over the weekend. He explained that drinks could only be served from 5. pm to 9.30 pm on week days and from 10. am to 6.30 pm during weekends. This policy, Mr Okai said, is to help boost productivity and to support the health policy of the nation. He therefore called on the general public to adhere strictly to the order, and warned that anyone who contravened the order would be severely dealt with. He also called on the various defence committees to ensure that the order was observed. On the sale of drinks by firms to the public, he directed that empty bottles should not be demanded before drinks were sold. He warned that any firm which would contravene the order would have its stock confiscated to the state and the shop closed down.--G.N.A. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Apr 82 p 5]

**CUBAN CENTERS PRAISED**--Mr Chris Bukari Atim, member of the Provisional National Defence Council has praised conditions in the centres of education for African students in Nucra Gerona, Cuba. Mr Atim visited several places of educational and historic interest in this special municipality, situated .25 kilometres south of the Cuban capital, Havana. Speaking to hundreds of Ethiopian students studying in the Mengistu Haile Mariam Secondary School, Mr Atim, who is leading a PNDC delegation to Cuba, said "this kind of centre is a symbol of the proletarian internationalism of the Cubans". [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 17 Apr 82 p 3]

**RUMORS DENIED**--Mr J. O. Kyei, a member of the Ashanti Regional Interim Co-ordinating Committee of PDCs, has charged all PDCs in the region to be extra vigilant and expose those who have been going round spreading rumours about the PNDC. Mr Kyei, who was speaking at the inauguration of the Adum PDC here last Sunday, said the rumours were spread mostly in the villages where most of the illiterates lived. Those people, he said, were the disgruntled few "who cannot see their way clear in the current Revolution and should be regarded as the enemies of the state". He remarked that such rumours were tricks to detract attention and also bring disunity among the people. He also dispelled rumours that the present Revolution was against the people of a particular region and that there was tribal division within the military. A member of the People's Army, who addressed the function, dispelled such rumours and gave assurance that the soldiers were united now more than ever before. [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 20 Apr 82 p 3]

APPEAL COURT JUSTICE--The PNDC has, on the advice of the Judicial Council, appointed Mr Justice I. K. Abban as Justice of the Appeal Court with effect from July 17, 1981. A release issued by the Ministry of Information in Accra yesterday explained that the interest of justice demanded that the appointment should be made retrospective from July 17, 1981 because the PNDC was satisfied on the evidence available to it that that was the date on which the appointment should have been made. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Apr 82 p 1]

JUSTICE'S REMOVAL DEMANDED--The Workers' Defence Committee (WDC) of the National Commission for Democracy (NCD) has demanded the removal of the commissioner for the NCD, Mr Justice Kingsley-Nyinah (Jnr) from office for maladministration and negligence of duty. In letters addressed to the commissioner and the PNDC Secretariat, the WDC made a number of allegations against Mr Kingsley-Nyinah (Jnr) in his administration of the affairs of the NCD. The WDC, among other things, accused Mr Kingsley-Nyinah of not seeking the welfare of the workers, especially the junior ones, and also frustrating their efforts to participate in decision-making at the NCD. The committee further accused the commissioner of opposing the retirement of some officials of the NCD whose contracts with the commission have allegedly expired. The workers contended that it was only the removal from office of Mr Kingsley-Nyinah which would ensure peace and harmony at the NCD. The defence committee has accordingly asked the commissioner to proceed on an indefinite leave while the officials whose contracts are alleged to have expired have been banned from entering the premises of the NCD. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Apr 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1181

RESULTS OF 2 APRIL MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, GOVERNMENT

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2912, 4-10 Apr 82 p 30

[Communique of the Council of Ministers, issued 2 April 1982 in Conakry, after meeting with Central Committee on Public Works embezzlement case]

[Excerpts] Resuming their deliberations adjourned on 30 March 1982, the Central Committee and the government met again today, 2 April 1982, at 1100 hours, in the cabinet room under the exalted chairmanship of comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, supreme officer of the revolution, head of state.

The Assembly heard the reports presented respectively by comrades Boubacar Diallo, minister of economic and financial affairs, and Dr Sikhe Camara, member of the Central Committee, minister of justice, on the various points still requiring elucidation in the matter of the malpractices committed against the Guinean state in the Ministry of Public Works.

The audits made by the commission under the chairmanship of the minister of economic and financial affairs have corroborated the findings already made, and established incontrovertibly:

that the prescribed formalities were not fulfilled before removal of the asphalt;

that in particular, acts of culpable negligence have caused the Guinean government to lose considerable sums of money;

that 5,572 casks were taken out of storage in exchange for detached vouchers without due explanation;

that, finally, 1,187 casks are missing from the inventory, thus increasing the already considerable damage suffered by the Guinean state.

The report of the Board of Inquiry chaired by comrade Sekou Cherif, member of the BPN [National Political Bureau], minister of the interior, which was presented by the minister of justice, concluded:



that none of the persons mentioned by Abraham Kabassan Keita admits having lent him any financial aid whatever for his son's education expenses in France, and that the latter has incidentally not been employed anywhere.

that there exists no explanation for the use of the 600 tons of cement granted by the World Bank under the Guinean highway program;

that no declared inheritance, bank account, nor financial assistance have been found adequate to permit Kabassan Keita to build houses in Siguiiri, Kankan, Kissidougou, and Conakry, but that on the other hand, a subdivision head in the Ministry of Public Works explained in the course of the inquiry how, on behalf of his minister, he had taken delivery of tons of cement as they arrived;

that Kabassan Keita illegally brought a Jaguar automobile out of the port of Conakry without paying for it nor paying port fees nor fees for importing it into Guinea;

that furniture worth over 200,000 sylis were illegally paid for with state funds;

that Kabassan Keita used 4,000 leones belonging to the state for personal purposes, with the complicity of certain state technical experts.

It has already been established at this stage of the inquiry that the misappropriation committed amounts to over 20 million sylis.

The Council appraised the findings of the reports from the commissions, especially in that they favor recourse to other special measures to clarify any further revelations and to assure that the file is complete. The head of state felt that at this point in the investigations, the Board of Inquiry must be helped by the opinions expressed, on the spot, by each of the Council members. He then invited each member of the Central Committee and the government present to speak, so that each could express his opinion on the matter and on the decision to be taken. The Assembly unanimously censured the acts committed by Abraham Kabassan Keita as discreditable, and creating a distressing situation for his peers.

Although the facts already established were sufficient on their own to cause Kabassan Keita's indictment, the many opinions expressed were successful in calling for more thorough pursuit of the investigation for the greater benefit of the revolution, which is opposed to misappropriation and disorder.

Then, after hearing the Council's opinion, the president of the republic, supreme officer of the revolution, decided upon the following measures:

- 1: Abraham Kabassan Keita is excluded from the Central Committee;

2: Major Abraham Kabassan Keita is stricken from the staff of the People's Armed Forces of Guinea;

Before adjourning the session, the supreme officer of the revolution informed the Council of the results of his meetings with brothers Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and of the Confederation of Senegambia, Daouda Kairaba Diawara, president of the Republic of Gambia and vice president of Senegambia, Joao Nino Vieira Bernardo, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, who had come on a working visit of friendship.

The Council gave its opinion in favor of Guinean participation in this meeting [ OAU meeting on normalization, 22-24 April 1982 ].

The meeting was adjourned at 1430 hours.

The Council of Ministers

12149

CSO: 4719/812



## FIFTEEN PAC MEN ARRESTED, DETAINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 82 p 5

[Text]

**MASKEU.** — At least 15 members of the South African-banned Pan-Africanist Congress movement were rounded up by the Lesotho Security Police last weekend and detained under this country's security laws, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees confirmed here.

They are: Mr N Sidi-mamba, 47, a teacher and PAC representative in Lesotho who came into exile in 1985 after serving three years on Robben Island; Mr Ntshahathi Mbuli, an administrative officer in the Lesotho Christian Council dealing with the welfare of South African refugees; Mr Masaka Booi, 58, who arrived in exile in the early 1980s with Mr Mbuli; Mr Ma-

wethu Vitsikima, 27, who came into exile in 1980 after spending two years in detention under the Transkeian security laws; and Mr Frank Sukwana, 27, who was released three weeks ago from detention where he spent six months suspected of having secret contacts with the Lesotho Liberation Army.

The rest are youths who left South Africa during the 1976 riots from Soweto, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

The Ministry of the Interior dealing with refugees has denied knowledge of the detentions, while the United Nations High Commissioner's spokesman has denounced the arrests. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1184

BERENGER ATTACKS RAMGOOLAM ROLE IN INDEPENDENCE

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 20 Feb 82 p 7

[Text] Evaluating the Labor Party during a conference held yesterday at the Venus movie theater in Port-Louis, Mr Paul Berenger, secretary general of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement], stated that Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam could not be considered a founder of Mauritian independence in the same way as other Labor Party leaders. Mr Berenger spoke of what he termed the Labor Party's "betrayal" in the areas of trade union freedom, unemployment compensation and nationalization. Mr M. Boodhoo, leader of the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] stressed that the PSM, the MMM, and even the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] would not have existed today if the Labor Party had not deviated from its ideology.

Before a packed house (an audience estimated at nearly 2,000), Mr Boodhoo affirmed that the PSM and the MMM have taken up the flame of democracy and social justice once carried by the true pioneers and socialist leaders of the PT (Labor Party), Emmanuel Anquetil, Dr Cure, Guy Rozemont, Dr H. Jeetoo and Pandit Sahadeo.

Ill-Inspired

Mr Boodhoo said he was convinced that had the PT continued to follow the path set out by these pioneers, there would have been no room for any other political party--be it the MMM, the PSM, or the PMSD--because everyone would be a member of the Labor Party. He repeatedly pointed out that the PT had been ill-inspired and ill-advised, which had resulted, among other things, in the coalitions with the PMSD.

Explaining the causes of the protest led by himself, Dr R. Beedassy and Mr R. Gungoosingh within the PT, the leader of the PSM declared that the Labor Party could have carried the next general elections if it had listened to the protesters.

Different

Further, he stated that the PT is today held hostage by the private sector and by certain foreign powers.

Mr Berenger, for his part, pointed out at the beginning of his talk that the main goal of the conference organized to mark the 46th anniversary of the PT was to show to what extent the current party is different from the PT of 1936. He called to mind the struggles of the Bissoondoval brothers against colonialism and communalism.

For the secretary general of the MMM, the PT had sanctioned communalism by its alliance with the CAM [Moslem Action Committee]. He retraced the great period (1936-1946, according to Mr Berenger) of struggle--led by Anquetil and Dr Cure, among others--against colonial repression, as well as the attempts of the colonial forces to undermine this struggle.

Mr Berenger quoted excerpts from Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam's 13 June 1967 speech before the Legislative Assembly to demonstrate that, in his opinion, the Prime Minister could not be considered the father of independence.

The Prime Minister had said that "We were ready to advocate the integration of Mauritius with Great Britain, but the British decision on Malta made us withdraw the decisions proposed because we were told that there is not the slight chance of this country being integrated with Great Britain." [Quotation in English] Mr Berenger also emphasized that the Labor Party's constitution takes nationalization into account and that no decision was made regarding unemployment compensation when Emmanuel Anquetil himself was fighting for it. Before concluding, Mr Berenger sharply criticized the relations between the PT and the PMSD.

#### A Myth

This subject had, moreover, been brought up previously by Mr A. Jugnauth.

The president of the MMM said that a myth had been created around Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam--a myth which, in his opinion, had falsified the country's history. The true founders of the PT fought for the unity of the Mauritian nation, while the struggle of the present PT was tainted with communal considerations. [Brief quotation in Creole omitted] From his point of view, the island of Mauritius would never have achieved independence without the aid of the Independent Forward Block (IFB).

Mr Bhayat shared the opinion of Mr Boodhoo to the effect that the MMM and the PSM would not have come into being had the PT not betrayed the workers' struggle and the struggle led by the former pioneers. "The PT claims that it was unable to put certain socialist measures into practice because of the presence of the PMSD in the outgoing government, and negotiations have already been opened between the PT and its future allies," Mr Bhayat stressed.

Mr Parsuramen spoke of living conditions in the "camps" and of certain resolutions which were passed at the Champ-de-Mars on 23 February 1936 when the Labor Party was being created. He added that, when he takes power the eventual MMM/PSM government intends to raise salary levels to meet the required minimum standard of living.

The other speakers were Dr D. Ramjuttun, and Messrs K. Baligadoo and J. Seenyen. The congress was presided over by Mr M. Lacle, one of the party's candidates for District No 2 (Port Louis West/Grand River Northwest).

# MMM/PSM PLANS TO IMPROVE PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 16 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Extension of the CNT's [National Transport Company] activities and the future of the public transportation system in Mauritius were the subject of discussions among representatives of the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party] and the leaders of the Union of Bus Industry Workers [UBIW] yesterday. Details of the implementation of the MMM/PSM government program on public transportation were also discussed.

The UBIW, which hopes for the accession of an MMM/PSM government in the country, formulated three requests to this prospective government: Extension of the CNT's activities throughout the island, treatment of CNT employees based on that of para-state bodies, and strong representation of workers on the CNT board.

The two MMM/PSM representatives to these discussions, which took place yesterday, were Paul Berenger and Harish Boodhoo. It was ascertained that the MMM/PSM and the UBIW were on the same wavelength.

Regarding the extension of CNT activities, the participants at the meeting yesterday arrived at the conclusion that it would be the urgent and essential task of a leftist government to put an end to the law of the jungle which prevails in public transportation. In this context, the MMM/PSM administration will plan to extend CNT activities. A ministerial or select committee in which all parties involved will be represented will be responsible for discussing in detail the implications of extending CNT activities.

The UBIW asked that the case of Savanne Bus Service and Southern Express be discussed immediately, without, however, neglecting the UBS [expansion unknown]. CNT's takeover of the companies' activities will enable the reinstatement of laid-off workers.

Executive Chairman

The CNT's takeover of Vacoas Transport and UBS was also discussed yesterday. The proposals formulated dealt with the nomination of an executive chairman of the CNT along with sectorial managers. Will there be a single manager for both the UBS and Vacoas sectors, or will there be two boards, one for each sector? Discussion was initiated on these various proposals.

The case of the cooperative, which finds itself faced with a suit by former port employers who are complaining in court of a loss of business following implementation of the cooperative, was also mentioned. It was suggested that the constitution be amended to permit the CNT to launch its expansion programs without obstacles.

A redistribution of lines--to end the saturation of certain areas served--was also brought up during the MMM/PSM-UBIW meeting. A leftist government will seek cooperation among individual operators in order to assemble them into a national cooperative. If difficulties arise in this regard, the MMM/PSM administration will make the necessary decisions to facilitate the CNT's task.

#### Consensus

A consensus emerged among the MMM/PSM and UBIW representatives on the application to the CNT of the terms of employment which prevail in para-state organizations. It was proposed that the Remuneration Order on workers' terms of employment be applicable industrywide, so that there would be no disparity between CNT employees and private company employees. The financial impact that implementation of new terms of employment would have on the CNT and [private] companies as well as on passenger rates was also considered.

As for worker representation on the CNT board, the two MMM/PSM leaders expressed their agreement with the UBIW's request. Paul Berenger and Harish Boodhoo asked the union to keep in mind the fact that the board must also include representatives of the government, consumers, regional administrations, and professionals involved, such as engineers.

One of the priority tasks for an MMM/PSM administration will be to settle the country's transportation crisis.

At the conclusion of the MMM/PSM-UBIW meeting, the union president, Mr Aleem Bundhoo, declared that he was satisfied with the fruitful discussion which took place on three points.

The UBIW delegation, led by Mr A. Bundhoo, included Messrs J. Gobin, B. Ramsahye, E. Mamode, R. Dulmar, A.G. Aufogul, S. Govinden, C. Petapermal, H. Ramjan, E. Ramphul, R. Jeerooburkhun, A. Bacarally, I. Ammeerally, R. Joomun, F. Boolaky, and B. Arjoon.

9693

CSO: 4719/773

MMM/PSM PLANS FOR ASSUMING POWER DISCUSSED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 27 Feb 82 p 4

[Report: "The MMM and PSM Already Think About the Speech From the Throne on the 1982-83 Budget"]

[Text] With the prospect of an eventual assumption of power by the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party] alliance in the next legislative elections, these two parties are already getting ready to assume the responsibilities of a government of change. Thus Mr Paul Berenger, secretary general of the MMM and Mr Harish Boodhoo, leader of the PSM, announced at a joint press conference in Port Louis yesterday, that a committee had been appointed to prepare a speech from the throne. The speech will announce a series of the most urgent steps to be taken in the first year of an eventual MMM/PSM government. This committee is composed of members of both parties and will be chaired by Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, a leader of the MMM. It is also to work on the preparation of a supplementary budget (Estimate of Supplementary Expenditures) presentation of which is required, under the terms of the Constitution, before the end of June 1982 to cover all the expenditures which shall have been made starting with the contingencies fund. The committee must also prepare a budget for 1982-83 and a speech on the budget, both to be presented to the chamber in the spirit of the Constitution before the end of July if there is a change in government.

On the purely electoral level, the mixed MMM/PSM committee, which met on Thursday, has set up a whole series of activities, especially a visit by party leaders to Rodrigues Island; a regional congress to commemorate the 46th anniversary of the "real Labor Party," the celebration of Independence Day at Triolet, the celebration of Labor Day, a grand "briefing" for the 60 candidates of the alliance of the left, the electoral campaign to close with a grand national meeting on 6 June at the Place du Quai in Port Louis.

Giving more details on the above mentioned points and on the decisions taken by the mixed MMM/PSM committee, Mr Boodhoo announced the early visit to Rodrigues Island (18-21 March) of a large delegation to be led by

Mr Jugnauth, which will include on the MMM side Mr Paul Berenger, Mr Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, Mr Finlay Salesse, Mr Michel Gerard Nina and on the PSM side Dr Rohit Belassy, Mr Jocelyn Seenyan and Mr Boodhoo himself. No decision has yet been made with regard to eventual MMM participation in the elections on Rodrigues Island. Mr Boodhoo has said that such participation must be determined by the sentiments for or against expressed by the population of Rodrigues Island and among MMM/PSM sympathizers. That is why the decision will be left in abeyance on Rodrigues Island. However, it is of little importance whether or not the MMM and the PSM present their candidates on Rodrigues, as the mixed committee is hearing a message for the purpose of acquainting the people of Rodrigues Island with what an eventual MMM/PSM government anticipates in regard to them, according to Mr Berenger. Public and private meetings are expected to take place across the island.

The regional congress to commemorate the anniversary of the Labor Party has been scheduled for Sunday 28 February at the Venus Cinema in Port Louis, and members of the public "who want to know what the real Labor Party was in 1936" and about the "treason of its present leaders" are invited. Mr Berenger also said that Labor Party sympathizers will be welcome. Everyone will have the opportunity to hear the MMM and PSM orators speak, among other subjects, about the "communist treason" of the Labor Party and retrace the struggle of the "real fathers" of independence and of labor union freedom among other things. Historical revelations of great significance will also be made on this occasion, said the MMM secretary general.

Another decision taken by the mixed committee concerns the meeting of an MMM/PSM delegation with the election commissioner on 2 March. In the course of this meeting several points will be taken up before they are divulged to the press. However, Mr Boodhoo will restate the desire of the MMM and the PSM to get everything going so that the present electoral campaign can develop in a civilized and healthy climate with fair play and, above all, observing absolute respect for one's opponent.

The mixed committee has decided to hold the Independence Day celebration next 12 March at Triolet as one in a series of cultural activities now being put into final form by a special committee. The celebration will include speeches of an "apolitical" nature. This will be the occasion for the MMM and the PSM to launch the slogan which they will also make their motto: "The country above all."

The Labor Day celebration also, again by decision of the mixed committee, will be celebrated jointly by the two parties for the second year in a row. There will be a great rally at Rose Hill. A committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for this celebration which will assume an important aspect this year because of the fact that it falls on the day after Nomination Day.

No doubt the mixed committee's most important decision is the one providing for the immediate steps envisaged in the framework of "preparing for the assumption of power." Taking turns in making long speeches on the question Mr Boodhoo and Mr Berenger emphasized that "the objective of an eventual



MMM/PSM government is to assume leadership of the country in a rational way, as opposed to the amateurishness, the lack of seriousness and the lack of planning at all levels of the present government."

Thus the committee chaired by Mr Jugnauth is in charge of preparing a keynote speech which, even as it takes its inspiration from the MMM/PSM 5-year program, will aim at preparing as rapidly as possible for the first year in power of an MMM/PSM government. Under this heading, Mr Boodhoo has emphasized that the keynote speeches of the Labor government have been optical illusions inasmuch as they contained promises which have not been kept, such as raising Mauritius to the status of a republic, the modification of the laws on companies and the institution of an island council for Rodrigues.

Mr Berenger concluded finally by warning the government and particularly the finance minister that they should be careful about making unauthorized expenditures in this period before the election and he foretold that every infraction of the law in this regard would be submitted to the courts under an eventual MMM/PSM government. "No one can accuse us then of witchhunting," he said.

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CSO: 4719-713



MMM/PSM TO ENCOURAGE MBC AUTONOMY

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 9 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] A prospective MMM/PSM government will see that the MBC [Mauritian Broadcasting Company] operates with as much autonomy as necessary and that the spirit of criticism and creativity is encouraged in this para-state organization in terms of political discussion, history, and culture. No witch hunt is planned within the MBC, although the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party] has no love lost for its director. These were the major points of the MMM/PSM leaders' remarks yesterday to the leaders of the employees' union, with whom there was a fruitful exchange of views.

The MMM/PSM was represented at the interview by Paul Berenger, Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, Rama Poonosamy, Lloyd Baligadoo, Kishore Deerpalsingh, and Satish Ruhee, president; Jacques Liu Yew Fai, secretary; Rashid Peersaib, assistant secretary; and Tookaram Luximon, assistant treasurer. The two parties made a general survey, mentioned changes that an MMM/PSM administration could bring, and discussed the electoral campaign.

The MMM/PSM representatives explained to their listeners that the Alliance will favor as much autonomy as possible for the MBC. A spirit of criticism and creativity will be encouraged at all levels, whether in terms of political debate or in regard to history and culture. Within this context, an MMM/PSM administration would amend the legislation on the MBC to diminish the powers of the minister of information and to clarify the role of the chairman and the president of the board. The MMM/PSM hopes for the greatest representation possible of workers on the board. Any amendment of legislation on the MBC would be subject to consultation and discussion with all parties involved.

Broaching the question of relations between the MMM/PSM and the current heads of the MBC, the representatives of the two parties explained that they did not blame Dr Sudarsan Jugessur, the current chairman of the board, for anything, and that they were following his performance very closely. As for Jean Delaitre, the MMM and the PSM stated that they had no love lost for him and blamed him for many things. Despite this, no firm decision to replace him has yet been made. The question will be settled after the assumption of power.

The MMM/PSM representatives, who declared themselves prepared to go and dispel fears at a general assembly of MBC employees, stressed that no other MBC staff member--even high-level executives--ran the risk of a witch hunt.

The members of the union are committed to demonstrating fairplay with regard to all political parties. The union will maintain regular contact with the MMM/PSM in order to clear up any misunderstandings.

The MMM/PSM also asked the MBC union leaders to consider the possibility, after 11 June, of developing regional cooperation via radio, in terms of exchanging information and knowledge on the Indian Ocean islands.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the union's spokesman, Mr. J. L. Y. Fai, told the NOUVEAU MILITANT that this was a preliminary discussion with the MMM/PSM group within the context of a series of meetings that the union plans to have with the country's various political parties. Among other things, the discussions with the MMM/PSM dealt with the operation of the MBC during the electoral campaign--to define the role that staff will play in avoiding misunderstandings between candidates who appear on television and the people generally assigned to these broadcasts.

On both sides there was a very extensive exchange of views which resulted in a formal guarantee on the part of the MM/PSM that the phrase "heads are going to roll" would not in any way affect the members of the union in general.

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CSO: 4719/775

FTU DENOUNCES INTERFERENCE OF FOREIGN UNIONS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 20 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The interference of foreign trade union organizations in the Mauritian union movement, which was discussed here last Saturday, did not fail to stir up certain reactions. Following the allusion made by Mr Berenger at the national meeting of the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party] at Rose-Hill last Sunday, yesterday, it was the turn of the FTU [United Worker's Federation] to condemn this practice, not only on the part of the AFL-CIO, an American trade union confederation, but also of the WFTV with its pro-Soviet leanings.

During a press conference yesterday, Mr S. Soodhun, president, and Mr Alain Laridon, technical adviser, of the FTU, in company with members of the federation's executive body, expressed their concern over the ever increasing influence of the two superpowers, not only in the Indian Ocean but also in Mauritius. Now, with the approach of the elections, this influence, reflected principally in a continually expanding military presence in the Indian Ocean, is taking the form of 'lobbying' through the Mauritian union movement, stated Mr Laridon.

The FTU observes, however, that the influence of the AFL-CIO (American Federation of Labor-Confederation of Industrial Organizations) is making itself felt more strongly because it is more active in Mauritius through its African branch, the African-American Labor Center (AALC), whose representatives regularly visit the country. Such interference, declared Mr Laridon, is to be condemned at all costs because these organizations influence the policies of union centers by offering grants to union leaders and by making funds available to the union centers to organize seminars, among other things. All this is carried out at the expense, and often without the knowledge, of the workers.

The AFL-CIO, recalled Mr Laridon, works in close collaboration with the American Senate and the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency). It contributed indirectly to the destabilization movements which cost the lives of certain men in Ghana, the Congo and other African countries, while the SFTU, currently meeting in Cuba, thoroughly supports the countries of the East and refuses to censure the Polish authorities whose repression has victimized the Solidarity union, thus at the same time influencing the attitudes of its affiliates on this issue.

The FTU declares itself to be in favor of a neutral trade union confederation which would regroup the Third World countries; and which, particularly in the case of the island of Mauritius, could include the trade union organizations of Indian Ocean countries and which, itself, would operate within the African bloc.

Between the AFL-CIO and the RFTU, there is the WCL (World Confederation of Labor) which follows a more or less middle-of-the-road policy. The FTU likewise keeps close tabs on the activities of this organization just as it entertains doubts as to the role of the OATUU (Organization of African Trade Union Unity), an offshoot of the OAU. The FTU, declared Mr Laridon, would condemn attempts at interference by foreign union organizations in Mauritius whenever the need was felt.

Nor does the FTU believe in the alleged financial weakness of Mauritian union organizations, which supposedly obliges them to accept financial aid from foreign organizations. This last is a studiously cultivated myth, Mr Laridon affirmed, for the FTU has proved the reverse. It has already been in existence for 4 years and has organized several seminars, even furnishing meals to the participants, without having to solicit financial aid from foreign organizations. The participants themselves contribute to the expenses incurred for the seminars.

It is important that the Mauritian union centers know how to maintain their autonomy because there are strings attached to any financial aid from abroad. "Our intervention is based on a question of principle and is not intended to discredit any particular Mauritian trade union organization," Mr Laridon said in conclusion.

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CSO: 4719/712

REPORTAGE ON MACHEL VISIT TO DPRK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Antonio Souto, special correspondent]

[Excerpts] Last night in Pyongyang at a state banquet in his honor given by President Kim Il-song, President Samora Machel said that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and the DPRK are an example of the relationship between socialist countries and nonaligned nations.

Marshal Samora Machel, president of FRELIMO Party and the RPM, arrived yesterday in Pyongyang around 1130 hours local time, for an official and cordial visit at the party and government level in the DPRK.

Role of the Nonaligned Nations in the Anti-Imperialist Struggle

Speaking of the situation in his area, Samora Machel stated that the country is "in constant confrontation," braving "sabotage and the economic blockade by all Western nations."

The Mozambican head of state called Pretoria's government "a resurgence of nazism-racism in our times," accusing it of launching attacks against the country through armed groups which it trains and supports.

The Mozambican head of state devoted part of his speech to the nonaligned movement where "we cannot allow capitulationist, defeatist tendencies," he said.

"Our enemy is imperialism. Supporting peoples in their just struggle to overthrow colonialist, fascist, racist and dictatorial regimes is not interference but merely the application of the principles and objectives of our movement," he stated.

Emphasizing the theme, Samora Machel said these activities were not interference in domestic affairs since it is a "sacred duty of nonaligned nations."

"The RPM and the DPRK must coordinate still more their efforts to frustrate attempts by imperialist agents like the South Korean regime to interfere with our movement and relations," said the Mozambican president.

He felt that the strengthened relations of friendship and cooperation between Mozambique and Korea are "an example of the relationship between socialist countries and the nonaligned nations."

He stressed that the future "of our relations of friendship and cooperation is bright."

Earlier, Kim Il-song said that "Korea and Mozambique are solidly united by the same objectives to oppose all types of domination and subjugation, build a new society free of exploitation and oppression and achieve total independence of the peoples."

He stressed that the Korean people "are determined and fully committed to supporting and showing solidarity for the struggle of Mozambican friends to repel the imperialists' and racists' constant aggression and intervention, and to create a new life."

Later, he referred to the situation in southern Africa, stressing at one point:

"The independent development of Mozambique is a stimulus for the peoples of southern Africa still subjugated by colonialism and helps hasten the day of Africa's complete liberation."

After the state banquet, the two leaders met alone for about an hour.

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CSO: 4742/282

PAPER VIEWS FALKLANDS ISSUE WITH OWN SLANT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Apr 82 p 10

[Article by Migueis Lopes Junior: "Falklands: The Kings Travel Naked"]

[Text] Falklands: Two million barrels of oil daily from offshore wells (forecast).

Falklands: Galtieri would love to lease them to U.S.-based multinationals in exchange for some "trade-offs" sorely needed because of domestic economic chaos.

Falklands: Reagan would not disdain them in order to control more firmly his Argentine "client's" policies.

Falklands: Thatcher needs them as badly as bread (there is more oil there than in the North Sea), as a revivifying injection into the weak British economy--burdened with 3 million unemployed.

Falklands: United States, Great Britain, Argentina (regimes): one capitalism, three crises related to their respective position in the chain of dependence.

Falklands: false patriotism. There is nothing like a good national cause to legitimize a fascist junta of officers trained in West Point. There is nothing like a good national cause to alleviate and take the pressure off the class struggle. There is nothing like a balloon of patriotic oxygen for the regime that has attracted the worst protests in the history of Great Britain.

Falklands: Dilemma for the United States: a British blockade of Argentina is advantageous because it will stop grain exports to the USSR; because it is not good to awaken the resentment of the best NATO ally, an issue that is already creating a great deal of concern with the missile question and the velleities of independence in Western Europe. However, it is not in the United States' interest to lose the friendship of the "good Argentine friend," who would certainly fall in case of failure in the Falklands. The future new junta would not be well disposed toward Washington, which would thus lose a firm bastion within troubled Latin America.

Falklands: A USSR soccer team is accorded in Buenos Aires, the capital of one of the most repressive and anti-communist regimes in the world, a government-approved and officially orchestrated reception at which slogans of "long live the Soviet people" can be observed. One week before the Falklands occupation, there had been another demonstration, this one against the regime; twenty-five thousand people carrying slogans such as "an end to military dictatorship. Results: 2 dead, 200 wounded, 2,000 arrested, among whom Nobel prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel.

Falklands: Great Britain severs relations with the Argentine dictatorship while simultaneously opening arms negotiations with the Chilean dictatorship.

Falklands: U.S. secret services provide information on British fleet movements to the Argentines and data on Argentine defense maneuvers to the British.

Falklands: The censors of the "patriotic," "his master's voice" Argentine press take up again forgotten words such as "colonialism and imperialism," as long as they pertain to Great Britain.

Falklands: The "patriotic" British mass media suddenly discover, after a long silence, the "Nazi-type totalitarianism" existing in Argentina. Forbidden and forgotten stories lying around in desk drawers since the days of post-Peronism are brought back to life and used to fill up page after page.

Falklands: The objective of the reigning International Order in Information (Reuter, FP, AP, UPI, etc.). Telexes on the Falklands are enough to cover the area of their territory. There is more about these tiny islands in one day than on the "continents" of injustice like South Africa, Western Sahara, and East Timor in one year.

Falklands: Reagan equals civilian Galtieri equals Thatcher in drag.

Falklands: Long live the ethics of the "free world."

Falklands: A super-production of fascism-imperialism. Review: an insult to the intelligence of viewers.

Falklands: The queen is traveling by ship, the kings are traveling naked.

CSO: 4742/299



POSSIBLE AREAS OF COOPERATION WITH INDIA REVIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Apr 82 p 8

[Interview with Samora Machel, president of FRELIMO party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, by D. V. Desai, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA representative in Africa, date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Marshal Samora Machel, president of FRELIMO Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, granted an exclusive interview to journalist D. V. Desai, PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA] representative in Africa.

[Question] India's relations with Mozambique include an agreement signed in 1976 on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Last year, two credit agreements were also signed for the export of consumer goods and Indian technical equipment. We now have around 150 technicians working in various sectors of the Mozambican economy. In addition, Rites, the Indian consulting firm, is also in Mozambique, on contract with the railroad company. India has vast experience in the areas of agriculture and light industry and I know Mozambique would like India's cooperation to develop these two sectors. Last month, a protocol was signed on cooperation in the aluminum industry. What measures does Your Excellency suggest to increase cooperation in agriculture and industry and what is the present status of Indian-Mozambican cooperation and its prospects for future development?

[Answer] Bilateral relations between our two countries began with the 1976 agreement on economic, technical and scientific cooperation; it outlined the initial goals which were rapidly reached and enlarged. Today, Mozambique and India cooperate profitably in various areas.

From our experience, we see that the relationship of cooperation can be extended to other sectors with mutual advantages. Mozambique has many natural resources. Our people are industrious, conscientiously committed to the task of overcoming underdevelopment in this decade. We need investment and technology to use our potential riches. In our country, we must sow today to reap tomorrow--sow investment and technology, essential for production, to reap the fruit of joint effort.

In this context we want to develop cooperation between India and Mozambique. In addition to our current fields of cooperation, we think the outlook is good in the following areas:

Rural development programs with the cooperation of technical teams who assist rapid production increases in agricultural cooperatives through integrated programs, by building irrigation facilities, introducing new cultivation techniques, maintaining and repairing roads and equipment and introducing local light industries to produce various kinds of oils, soap, shoes, juices, etc.;

Assistance for the development of cereal production, like rice and wheat, and in planting fruit and cashew groves;

Agricultural research assistance;

Participation in setting up industries to produce essential consumer goods.

Cooperation projects in these areas especially aim at food self-sufficiency which is vital in our struggle for independence from South Africa.

We think the outlook is good for cooperation in geology and mining, mainly in prospecting and mining for coal.

Finally, I would mention the development of a technical assistance program for various sectors like railroads, ports, telecommunications, civil aviation, industry and energy, domestic trade, construction, agriculture and agronomic and medical research.

9479

CSO: 4742/282

GDR'S SINDERMANN DELEGATION SPEAKS ON COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpts] "We realize that new fruits of cooperation will result from this meeting between our parties and governments. Your presence here means we are not alone in the trenches fighting for socialism," said Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Political bureau of FRELIMO Party and secretary of CPAP [Permanent Committee of the People's Assembly], at the opening of talks between delegations of the People's Assembly of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic.

The GDR People's Chamber delegation headed by Horst Sindermann arrived at 0915 hours in Maputo for an official 4-day visit in the RPM.

Sindermann and his wife Inge were warmly greeted at the Maputo International Airport by residents of the capital and the GDR community working in Maputo.

At 1500 hours talks began between the GDR delegation and the delegation of our People's Assembly to achieve greater mutual understanding of their organizations of popular sovereignty and the democratic exercise of power.

The Mozambican delegation to the talks included Fernando Ganhao, a CPAP member, deputies Jose Moiane and Antonio Thai, Abdul Magid Osman, vice president of the joint RPM-GDR commission, and other members of our country's highest organ of government.

The German delegation to the talks included deputies from several parties and domestic organizations--Fritz Tschetschorke, Richard Wilhelm, Winfried Schubert and their ambassador accredited to Mozambique.

Imperialism Wants To Hold Back History

After CPAP Secretary dos Santos' speech in which he greeted the visitors, Horst Sindermann said that "the elected representatives of the peoples of both countries, as the executive branches of government, have to explore new ground in many areas frequently to achieve close relations and a continual exchange of ideas."

The GDR leader also mentioned that this meeting was being held at a time when everyone was concerned about international peace which is seriously

threatened by the North American imperialist policy. Horst Sindermann mentioned that, with its aspirations and economic policy aimed against peaceful peoples, imperialism wants to impede world history.

"It intends to turn back history to the time of complete imperialist domination when many peoples were subjugated by colonialism, fascism and racism. Therefore, friends must unite ever more closely in this common struggle for international peace," said the vice president of the GDR state council.

Marcelino dos Santos stressed that the accomplishments made through bilateral cooperation in such a short time inspire us with confidence necessary to develop still more our qualitative and quantitative cooperation.

In turn, SED Politburo member Horst Sindermann in his speech expressed GDR solidarity with the Mozambican people, affirming that this attitude aims to unite the peoples of the liberated world. Both countries are struggling together to limit imperialist powers, he said.

9479

CSO: 4742/282

BRITISH GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE COOPERATION REVIEWED

Charge d'Affaires Interviewed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Apr 82 p 10

[Report on interview with Ann Grant, British charge d'affaires in Maputo; date not specified]

[Text] The British Government has given the People's Republic of Mozambique a cash donation of 10 million pounds sterling (about 670 million meticals) to help carry out various projects within the framework of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]. That is what NOTICIAS was told during an interview with Ann Grant, charge d'affaires at the British Embassy in Maputo.

The British diplomat in Mozambique explained that the donation is intended to help carry out the SADCC's projects in the field of transportation and communications. She emphasized that the amount was given within the framework of multilateral cooperation between Great Britain and the various countries in the region.

Concerning her government's stand on the development of bilateral cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM], Ann Grant said that "we are prepared to participate in Mozambique's economic development in various areas," and she then listed some of the main activities engaged in by her government in our country.

Ann Grant also said: "Since 1976, our government and several British firms have been participating in various activities for the economic and social development of Mozambique."

The charge d'affaires at the British Embassy in Maputo also told NOTICIAS that a group of British advisers has just arrived in Mozambique to study the possibilities for extending bilateral cooperation between the two countries to other fields.

Ann Grant said: We are interested in expanding our cooperation in the field of ports and railroads, and that also includes improvement of the irrigation system along the Limpopo Valley." She emphasized, however, that "our cooperation

in each area will be determined by the priorities assigned by the Mozambican Government."

Asked to discuss the British Government's program of loans to Mozambique in support of various economic and social development activities underway in our country, Grant said: "We have been supporting the Mozambican Government since 1978 through the granting of long-term, interest-free loans."

The British diplomat mentioned the loans granted to our government for the acquisition of roadbuilding equipment, parts and spares for rehabilitation of the sugar industry, the reconstruction of bridges, and the purchase of aeronautical and telecommunications equipment.

She said: "At this moment, we have about 24 British technicians on roadbuilding duty in Gaza and Cabo Delgado Provinces," and she added that "the cost of that work may exceed 7 million pounds sterling (about 469 million meticals)."

Through its program of loans to the RPM, the British Government has financed construction of the new electric power plant in Quelimane, the cost of which was calculated at about 1.5 million pounds sterling.

Under the same program, the British Government has financed construction of a new electric power plant in Pemba, completion of which is scheduled for this year. The cost of that investment is calculated at about 2 million pounds sterling.

Grant also said: "In addition to that participation, our government has been providing food aid, including support for the victims of natural disasters." She explained in detail the British Government's participation in various actions for Mozambican socioeconomic development.

Grant said: "The food aid, which dates from 1977, has been provided free in accordance with the Mozambican Government's request." She explained that the assistance in question, which consists basically of supplying wheat, "represents about 6 million pounds sterling, including the 5,000 tons of corn from Zimbabwe that reached Mozambique in August of last year."

"This year," she said, "we are giving the Mozambique Red Cross emergency aid worth 50,000 pounds sterling to help the victims of the drought. At the same time, four Bedford trucks will soon arrive in Mozambique to support the program for distributing food to the victims of natural disasters."

Asked to explain what British support for rehabilitating the Mozambican sugar industry consists of, she said that "the sugar industry is one of the areas where our support is most sizable."

Ann Grant explained: "In fact, our government has been helping to acquire both new equipment and parts and spares for rehabilitating the sugar industry. It should be pointed out that investments in that area currently amount to 25 million pounds sterling (about 1,675,000 contos)."

## Commercial Attache Statements

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Apr 82 p 8

[Report on interview with Ian Duncan, British commercial attache in Maputo; date not specified]

[Text] In an interview with NOTICIAS, Ian Duncan, commercial attache at the British Embassy in Maputo, said: "Negotiations are underway between the Mozambican authorities and the British Land Rover consortium for the signing of a cooperation agreement covering the salvaging of Land Rover vehicles currently immobilized in Mozambique."

Discussing the program for salvaging the fleet of Land Rover vehicles, on which an agreement is expected to be signed very shortly, Ian Duncan said that "several experts from the Land Rover Company will spend 2 or 3 years in Mozambique overseeing the program's implementation."

The commercial attache at the British Embassy in Maputo said: "We regard our cooperation in this area as particularly important and advantageous, since it will result in the transmission of knowledge to Mozambican mechanics concerning the salvaging and maintenance of those vehicles."

He added that in its first phase, the program will consist of training Mozambican personnel. That will be followed by the phase of salvaging and assembling the vehicles, which are now beyond repair. He also said that the term of the program may be extended, depending on requirements.

Concerning other areas of activity in which British firms are interested in cooperating with the People's Republic of Mozambique, diplomat Duncan said that "we are interested in extending our cooperation to the citrus and cashew sector," and he added that preliminary contacts have been made for that purpose.

Great Britain's commercial attache also explained: "The British presence in Mozambique goes back many years as far as the supplying of miscellaneous equipment and technical assistance are concerned, and at present, we are prepared to continue that cooperation in the mutual interest of both countries."

Concerning participation by British firms in rehabilitating the Mozambican tea industry, Ian Duncan said: "We are already involved in the rehabilitation of the tea processing facilities in Gurue, and we are thinking of expanding that cooperation even further."

### Public Transportation

Concerning the agreement recently signed between Mozambican authorities and the British Leyland Company, which will result in the supplying of 200 Victor buses this year, the diplomat said that the agreement also provides a program of vocational training for Mozambicans.



He said: "The first shipment, consisting of 10 or 12 completely assembled buses, will arrive in Mozambique next June. That will be followed later by the remaining units, whose bodies will be added locally."

Ian Duncan also said that the program for training Mozambicans and for putting bodies on the remaining buses will be administered by a team of 11 technicians from British Leyland over a period of about 3 years. The buses will be used in Maputo and Beira.

Duncan said: "Acquisition of the 200 buses represents a cost of about 10 million pounds sterling (about 670 million meticals)." And he added that "this deal includes an offer to the RPM of 1 million pounds sterling to support the maintenance program for the new units, including the training of Mozambicans."

Concerning cooperation by British firms in other countries in this part of our continent, diplomat Duncan said that "there is great interest in cooperating with the various states in the region. It should be pointed out that a number of British firms in Zimbabwe have expressed great interest in cooperating with Mozambique."

In conclusion, the British diplomat in Maputo, Ian Duncan, commented: "It must be acknowledged that Mozambique is the mainspring of economic development in southern Africa, and as such, the RPM attracts considerable attention because of the major role it plays in the general framework of regional development."

11798

CSO: 4742/283



COMMENTS ON SOUTH AFRICAN SIMONSTOWN BASE OFFER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Apr 82 p 5

[Commentary by Elias Cossa]

[Text] "Simonstown for lease." That advertising phrase serves as a good summation of the gesture of "good will" manifested by the Pretoria government when it said it was prepared to grant "facilities" to the British fleet, which is now in the South Atlantic on its way to the Malvinas Archipelago.

According to Pretoria, the "facility" in question would be Great Britain's use of the Simonstown naval base in case there is armed confrontation between London and Buenos Aires in their quarrel over the Malvinas.

The gesture is apparently Pretoria's response to an international situation in which the interests of two other states, both of them its allies, are at stake. How will Pretoria benefit? Simply by pleasing Great Britain and displeasing Argentina? What would it gain from that?

Those are legitimate questions. If it accepts the South African offer, Great Britain may be helping to alter the balance of forces in southern Africa, where the Botha regime is doomed to withdraw from Namibia and face growing struggle by the ANC.

When Roelof Botha places Simonstown at London's disposal, it is the West, and more specifically NATO, that he is trying to reach. His gesture is part of the South African self-promotion campaign. Pretoria wants to project the image of a "good ally" of the West, since doing so can only bring it advantages.

The compulsory economic sanctions have not yet been decreed by the United Nations because the West uses its veto. The arms embargo has been decreed, but the West sidesteps it.

What could be better than having the West present on South African territory? In such a situation, the warships of NATO, to which Great Britain belongs, may come to tie up at Simonstown in the first phase. In the medium and long term, we would be faced with a fait accompli. Simonstown would certainly be leased to NATO.

For one thing, there is the strategic value of that naval base in controlling the sea routes in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, but we would also be seeing the West's actual and expressed commitment to the Republic of South Africa. While it already exists on the economic level, it would become even closer on the politico-military level.

Pretoria would view the Western presence as an encouragement for its continual acts of aggression against Angola, Namibia, and, in general, the front-line states. Its aggression would reinforce the South African ambition to be the foundation stone of all of southern Africa.

Although Great Britain has not yet said anything concerning the possibility of its using the naval base, Pretoria's attitude shows that Simonstown is for sale. Who will the customer be?

11798

CSO: 4742/283

## BRIEFS

DATA PROCESSING INSTITUTE DIFFICULTIES--The data processing course that was introduced at the Maputo Commercial Institute this year for the first time is currently struggling with a shortage of suitable teachers and equipment. The result is that the respective subjects are being taught in combination with courses at the School of Mathematics at the Eduardo Mondlane University, according to Durao Pedro, administrative director of the Maputo Commercial Institute. The Maputo Commercial Institute is a school responsible for training middle-level cadres to participate effectively in defending the people's interests for the benefit of the national economy. According to Durao Pedro, the school currently offers courses in three specialties: accounting, customs appraising, and data processing. Each of those courses takes 3 years (for day students) or 4 years (for evening students) to complete. The entry level for any of those courses is the ninth year of commercial or general education (except the industrial course). Of those specialties, the one currently having its troubles is the data processing course, because the Maputo Commercial Institute lacks the material and human conditions needed for meeting the course's requirements satisfactorily. Despite difficulties in administering the course in question, the theoretical portion, which comprises general and basic subjects, is the responsibility of the institute, while the School of Mathematics at the Eduardo Mondlane University is in charge of the technical portion. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Apr 82 p 2] 11798

CUBAN SUGAR DONATION--The Republic of Cuba has just announced the decision of its Council of State and Ministers to give Mozambique sugar worth approximately \$1 million. This donation from that socialist country of Latin America is in response to an appeal by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the international community for food aid for the people in drought-stricken areas. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 4 Apr 82 p 1] 9479

GDR SEMINAR--Some 35 Mozambican district and village administrators and sector workers in communal hamlets are leaving this week for the GDR to take part in a seminar on government policy which will be held from 5 April to 15 May 1982. The seminar will take place in Weimar at the Communal Policy Institute of the GDR League of Friendship With Peoples, which is financing the trip, and stay there in cooperation with AMASP [Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples]. Herald Heinke, league representative in Mozambique, held a reception at his residence to honor the delegation; Sansao Muthemba, AMASP secretary general, attended. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 11 Apr 82 p 3] 9479

## NEED TO RESTRUCTURE COOPERATIVES STRESSED

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 309, 15 Mar 82 pp 22-23

[Article by Joseph Seydou Allakaye: "Cooperatives Within the Development Company"]

[Text] Cooperatives, one of the pillars of the Development Company, must be restructured and become actual production units.

Speaking of the Development Company in his message to the nation on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of independence, the head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, stated: "We want a Niger which is blanketed with development units--in other words, active villages, quarters, and groups voluntarily participating in everything that affects their lives."

Such development units require the participation of everyone. To coordinate the actions to be undertaken, the National Commission for the Establishment of the Development Company has taken care to define the scope of participation in this new Nigerien route to development. The scope includes the samariya, cooperative movements, and development structures. Furthermore, it is known that the samariya and the cooperatives are the two pillars of the Development Company.

The Development Company is diagramed as a pyramid, with its base being the development unit represented by the village or tribe, a homogeneous community entity considered a favorable basic structure for development actions calling for the effective participation of people who have assumed responsibilities. The value and uniqueness of this arrangement are that its design basically rests on our national realities and on our philosophy for organizing national life.

### The Two Pillars of the Development Company

They symbolize the two seed leaves of a seed and its seedling. The first seed leaf is represented by the samariya structures, and the second by the cooperative structures. The coordinating structures, which unite the samariya, the cooperative movements, and other socioprofessional organizations within development councils from the village to the national level, symbolize the seedling. It is the structural support, the central organization for cooperation and participation at various levels.

Without going into the history of the cooperative movement in Niger, it is appropriate to note that 1979 will remain a historic year for the movement, with the advent of texts incorporating the statutes for cooperative or mutualistic rural organizations; the goal of establishing a Development Company being provided for in the 1979-1983 Five-Year Plan; and the establishment of the National Commission, charged with considering the organization and operation of the new structure in which the cooperative movement and the samariya constitute the two basic elements.

### Restructuring

Accordingly, three goals are imperative: Extending the cooperative movement throughout the whole nation; activating existing structures by diversifying economic activity and providing training for self-management; and transferring responsibilities.

Henceforth, at the level of the village, quarter, or one or more camps, there is the mutualistic group, composed of all producers (farmers, stockbreeders, fishermen, rural artisans) united for the development of their economic activity.

At the canton, group, or sector level, there is the local union of cooperatives made up of cooperatives (basic economic units uniting mutualistic groups in the same geographic area).

At the district or commune level, there is the subregional union of cooperatives, composed of local district or commune unions.

At the department level, there is the regional union of cooperatives composed of subregional unions. Finally, at the national level, there is the national union of cooperatives which unites the regional unions.

### Participatory Structures

<u>Level</u>	<u>Samariya Structure</u>	<u>Development Structure</u>	<u>Cooperative Structure</u>
National	National Samariya Council (CNS)	National Council for the Development Company (CNSD)	National Union of Cooperatives (UNC)
Department	Regional Samariya Council (CRS)	Regional Development Council (CRD)	Regional Union of Cooperatives (URC)
District	Subregional Samariya Council (CSRS)	Subregional Development Council (CSRD)	Subregional Union of (USRC)
Canton or Group	Local Samariya Council (CLS)	Local Development Council (CLD)	Local Union of Cooperatives (ULC)
Village, Tribe, or Quarter	Samariya	Village Development Council (CVD)	Village Mutualist Group (GMV)

## Decision, Execution, Control

At each level of the organization there are management structures: The General Assembly as a decisionmaking body, the board of directors as an executive body, the auditors as a controlling body. You see, the system in use could not be more coherent: Decision, execution, control.

To achieve this, the General Assembly has administrative and management authority. With this in view, it is responsible for directing the activities of the organization and defining its internal regulations.

The General Assembly has the most extensive authority. It is responsible for:

- Directing the short, middle and long-term activities of the cooperative and mutualistic organizations;
- approving changes in internal regulations;
- electing the board of directors;
- choosing the delegates who will represent the higher organization;
- determining positions of responsibility and specifying those which should be remunerated;
- evaluating the various operating accounts;
- examining requests for endorsement by a member;
- determining sanctions;
- discharging the board of directors;
- proposing dissolution of the organization.

For its part, the board of directors is responsible for executing all duties entrusted to it by the General Assembly. Specifically, it must:

- Prepare for meetings of the General Assembly;
- propose to the General Assembly plans for internal regulations or for any other necessary study;
- prepare short, middle and long-term development programs;
- appoint persons to execute the work program;
- legally represent the organization.

It is the board of directors which chooses the directors for mutualistic groups or cooperatives, possibly assisted by advisers, and directors for the unions, possibly aided by an assistant.

Finally, the auditors must verify without notice the cash books, the portfolios, the organization's property and real estate, and the accuracy of data presented in the board of director's report, and in general handle any verification judged necessary by the General Assembly.

This is how the cooperatives are to function. At the present time, there are problems at the cooperative level--for example, the lack of training of cooperative directors, the lack of stockbreeder's cooperatives, the technical staff's hand in the control of cooperative affairs, the alarming situation of unpaid debts in some cooperatives, and difficulties in supplying the cooperatives with farming implements and especially with harness farming equipment.

## Living in Harmony

There is also the fact that the head of state himself has indicated that the cooperative movements and the samariya must live in harmony. This is an absolute necessity. It is the key to the Development Company. Many problems remain to be solved, therefore--particularly in this second stage of the company's establishment. And then, after all, at this crucial moment for Niger's economic future, it is high time for all of us to understand that the realities in Niger arise from our villages, from our countryside. It is on the basis of this fact that it becomes essential, for example, to review the approach of the cooperative system and of the rural staff in general, and to give more initiative to the peasants and the stockbreeders.

## Consolidating the Structure

Now that we have selected our new route to development, the cooperative movement, which like the samariya is one of the pillars of the Development Company, deserves to be consolidated in order to maintain the economic structure for the well-being of all Nigeriens. This consolidation must be achieved through the sensitizing, informing, and converting of mentalities which will have to be pursued and strengthened. The samariya and the cooperatives are the appropriate structures through which our population will control its lot while participating in the overall development of the nation. This active participation will have to be voluntary; otherwise it will be only a poor imitation, and the enthusiasm essential to development will always be lacking.

9693

CSO: 4719/777



OPVN DIRECTOR GENERAL DISCUSSES FOOD STOCKS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 31 Mar 82 p 2

[Report on interview with Adamou Souana, director general of OPVN, by Binta Mahaman, after head of state's inspection visit; date and place not specified]

[Text] After the head of state's inspection visits, the director general of the OPVN [Nigerien Foodstuffs Office], Adamou Souana, granted us an interview.

He gave his impressions following the head of state's decision concerning OPVN's resumption of millet and sorghum sales throughout the nation as of next May.

"As I see it, there are two guiding concerns in such a decision. First, we have to manage to prevent Nigeriens becoming too dependent upon the OPVN for their daily food. Then, the OPVN is set up to meet two objectives: the first is to try to guarantee a minimum price to producers, and that price should be seen year after year, so that production can be encouraged. The other one is to manage matters so that the OPVN can combat the speculative tendency of some shopkeepers, who take advantage of the inter-harvest period to raise prices to levels that we feel are unreasonable, and we must get the OPVN to play its stabilizing role, in that the OPVN is supposed to take action at a time when the public is in greatest need and still be concerned with encouraging production. You can perfectly well understand that these peasants who made a special effort to deliver products to the OPVN, sometimes for prices that according to regions are distinctly lower than what they might get elsewhere, we have to be able to support these peasants during field work times.

We estimate that in fact, during that period, running from October to April, the Nigerien who has no granary can travel, and struggle to feed himself. But once the field work starts, when the seedlings have started and the fields have to be hoed, all the time the peasants devote to traveling to find food is time lost from production, for while they are in town or in a big village, their fields are not cultivated. So what we have to do is



concentrate our efforts during that period to keep production up; in the big cities this is the time when the speculator-shopkeepers make the most of any opportunity to get rich, but that is the time when we have to offer massive amounts of grains to have an effect on the market prices.

Experience has shown that when the OPVN is selling all year around, it is in practice creating parallel markets. The sale of OPVN millet and sorghum had no repercussions on the market prices in Niamey, Agadez or Zinder. Because it is so tied to a quota, for the difference there is with the OPVN, anyone who can afford it goes to the market to buy, because first of all they cannot get the products and are forced to buy at any price at the market. For that reason, it is better to make the maximum efforts for the sake of the producers and townspeople at a time when the relationship between supply and demand would get the speculator-shopkeepers to "nurse" the public carefully, and that is the time when we should like to get into the market.

These are the reasons why I say that it is a coherent decision, tending toward development as we indicated."

Adamou Souma then reviewed the stock situation by departments; the summary of reserve stocks, and the summary of products expected by the OPVN, is as follows:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Millet</u>	<u>Sorghum</u>	<u>Rice</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Agadez	925,000	141,700	999,557	185,742	-	2,251,999
Diffa	2,992,218	22,057	316,441	301,350	-	3,632,066
Niamey	5,389,900	10,778,781	6,969,884	1,656,197	558,000	25,352,762
Dosso	3,253,943	1,442,035	1,410,464	200,480	-	6,306,922
Maradi	6,211,142	444,556	1,923,472	112,400	-	8,691,576
Zinder	4,568,899	1,609,418	1,130,094	301,912	-	7,610,323
Tahoua	3,155,515	4,920,542	492,894	178,075	-	8,747,026
Totals:	26,496,717	19,359,089	13,242,812	2,936,156	558,000	62,592,674

(Note that the Tahoua status dates from 10 March 1982)

At present, 54,846 tons of foodstuffs are in port and 44,025 tons are expected, which is a total of 98,871 tons.

Up to 20 March 1982, the reserve stock status is as follows: in Niamey department, there are 3,000 tons of Brazilian sorghum; Dosso has available 4,046,100 tons of Thai sorghum; Maradi, 1,450 tons of millet; Zinder, 1,571,989 tons of millet and 8,337,735 tons of white sorghum (total 9,909,721 tons); and lastly, Diffa has 845,200 tons of white sorghum, which is a total of 19,251,024 tons of reserve stocks.

Adamou Souma also gave details on the reserve stocks: "Niger's situation as a continental country and moreover a Sahelian country simply has to be remembered. Experience has proven that in cereal production in Niger we have excellent years followed by very mediocre ones. And the Nigerien authorities

have realized that first of all, even though we have the means to buy cereals abroad, and however willing friendly countries may be to hasten to deliver gifts, in view of our situation, 5 or 6 months time goes by between the time when we realize the seriousness of our food situation and the delivery of products to consumers. So it goes without saying that we should at least make arrangements to assure normal supplies to the country during those 5 or 6 months.

Here is the point of the reserve stock: while waiting for our orders to arrive, in case of a difficult situation, we can bring in these stocks and supply the country normally. The reserve stock includes two sections: there is the emergency stock, which would be a supply that would not be touched unless circumstances required it, in view of the demand and the lack of cereals within the nation.

There is the section which we call the stabilization reserve stock. Why? because if we plan to place about 100,000 tons of stocks in reserve, it would at least be necessary if only for technical reasons of preservation to rotate the stock which must be replaced at a rate of one-third a year to have in a practical sense grain that has not been stored over so long a period that it has lost its food-value.

The emergency stock is estimated at 65,000 tons. The reason for these 65,000 tons is that if we inject between 10 and 11,000 tons a month (millet and sorghum) within the country, we think we can assure a high percentage of the total food supply for the population of Niger for 5 or 6 months."

12149

CSO: 4719/812

## BRIEFS

KOUNTCHE INSPECTS OPVN STOCKS--As the inter-harvest period approaches, the head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, insisted on personally evaluating the OPVN [Nigerien Foodstuffs Office] stock situation, in the city of Niamey as well as at the national level. Thus the head of state visited in turn the various Torodi-Road, Gamkalle, and Ouallam-Road warehouses. On 30 March 1982, national stocks of millet, sorghum, corn, wheat, and rice may be estimated at 60,000 tons. Stocks now in port, being brought in, are estimated at about 54,000 tons. Stocks of the same products expected in the various ports amount to 44,000 tons. All together, with the stocks in the various OPVN warehouses and the stocks expected for certain, nearly 160,000 tons are available. From now on, except in certain zones to be indicated by the administrative authorities, the OPVN will not resume its sales throughout the national territory until 1 May 1982. In this connection, the head of state said, the transporters union must do everything possible to assure that the stocks now at the ports can be brought in before the onset of the rainy season. [Excerpt] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 31 Mar 82 p 1] 12149

## PSEUDO-LIBERAL CONCEPTS, VIEWS CHALLENGED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Apr 82 p 28

[Article by Denis Beckett: "We Mustn't Treat the Inevitable as Unspeakable"]

[Text]

South African quasi-liberals who wince equally at foreign repugnance of South Africa and Nationalist nastiness should realise that the dismantling of apartheid means more than a couple of black Springboks or the abolition of the Immorality Act.

In a lively new monthly column, Denis Beckett, editor of Frontline magazine, challenges some pseudo-liberal shibboleths.

I CAN remember the days when it was quite common to read references to South Africa in overseas papers without an obligatory objective — despicable, vicious, odious — tagged on before the noun. Which shows that I am getting old.

Nowadays "odious" and "apartheid" go together like "radiant" and "bride".

I was struck nonetheless by a report in Time magazine — and Time is positively nobody's idea of a left-leaning moraliser — which included a casual passing reference to South Africa's "repugnant policies".

Just like that, like you might refer to the "lofty Himalayas" — as something perfectly self-evident; completely non-controversial; a statement of fact rather than an expression of opinion.

A couple of days later I was reading a copy of Punch, that last refuge of cultivated complacency, and was brought up very short by a comment about South African wine, which, the writer advises us, is a great wine indeed but sadly spoiled by the misfortune of emanating from so untouchable a place as South Africa.

No big deal here — no great political diatribe or call to action from some indignant politico.

### Obvious

Just a by-the-way point, casually dropped by a guy whose main interest is,

presumably, drinking wine, and whose tone makes it clear that he thinks no more of ascribing a unique degree of villainy to us South Africans, the white ones at least, than he would think of mentioning that winter comes before spring. It's just a statement of the obvious.

And if you think it's rough enough finding Punch telling you you're a vicious villain, then would you believe ... Mad magazine; in comparison with which Punch is a veritable fount of intellectual rigour?

A month or two ago, Mad ran a mock travelogue, taking gentle pokes at all sorts of places and a very ungentle one indeed at South Africa.

It depicted our "national character" as a sub-human plug-ugly policeman, armed with a bloodied mace and assorted instruments of torture, if I recall correctly. And that's in Mad.

It's one thing in The Guardian or The New York Times. There you expect to see material critical of the status quo; pointing out that the white population suffers from a mass delusion, has a peculiar ability to switch off all its moral and Christian principles when it comes to looking at its own circumstances, is so short-sighted that it can't see past the end of its nose, etc.

### Thug

You get used to that stuff, which is much more

often right than wrong anyway, albeit a touch hypocritical.

But it is these sudden unexpected one-liners that hurt. They bring home what that term "polecat of the world" means.

All of which leaves me, for one, with very mixed feelings.

For one thing, I am not at all keen on the idea that there are millions of people who, if I were to meet them, would instantly assume that I am a disguised neanderthal thug.

And I cannot find it in myself to take that phoniest and most sickly of English-speaking ways out — "No, no, you've got it wrong, it's not us. We're the nice guys. It's the Afrikaners who're the thugs."

## Fury

Then there is the fact that finally this slick condemnation is actually right.

Regardless of how much we rail against it and draw attention to other tyrannies and other wicked societies (and it is interesting in itself that we seem to want to be compared to Russia and the Central African Republic rather than Britain or the US) the fact is that we are the only nation in the world which builds its entire system around a concept of superior and inferior degrees of humanity; and it is hardly surprising that we are an international pariah accordingly.

In a sad way, our pariahhood is to be welcomed.

We do need all the pressure we can get; we do need as many Haineses and

Jesse Jacksons and Sullivans as we can find, and if those guys can bring us to by slapping us around a little, we should consider ourselves lucky.

But then, there is at the same time a certain quiet fury.

When all these know-it-all foreigners talk about apartheid, what are they talking about?

I've a feeling that not many of them have much of an idea; and even those who do find it a lot easier to talk about it when they're 10 000km away than they would if they were right here.

These people that write that stuff in Time or in Punch or in Mad, they are no doubt exactly the same kind of people as their counterparts here.

## Racism

If fate had landed them in SA, they would have been good Progs or Nerps or verligte Nats, unable to see the wood for the trees and patiently explaining to friends from abroad: "Ja, no well man, what you don't understand is that we have a very complex situation here..."

It is the happy extent of their distance which gives them their righteousness.

They can build up an image of apartheid as being synonymous with brutality and primitiveness, without ever bothering to figure out how they would have behaved in the same circumstances.

America has had a tough enough time with its own racism.

How much tougher would that time have been if the question had not been one of who was allowed to sit in the front of the bus, but one of who controlled the reins of state, and by whose criteria the society was run?

The same principle applies at home. When the white critics of racism

stand up and say: "Don't blame me for apartheid, I don't believe in it, I don't like it, I don't want it," what precisely is this "apartheid" that they do not want?

To many people — it's a matter of signs on park benches. To others it is a matter of Group Areas and the Liquor Act. To others, the fact that there are no blacks in the Springbok cricket team.

## Fairyland

But very few of them are prepared to carry the consequences of their own protestations through to their only logical conclusion. Which is: that apartheid consists of everything and anything other than a common society in South Africa.

The logical consequence of that, in turn, is that the ultimate authority of the State is vested mainly in black hands.

Whereupon the average pseudo-liberal suddenly remembers an urgent appointment elsewhere, because that is not what he has in mind at all.

No, he's thinking of some fairyland where the nastiness of the Nats no longer occurs, but apart from that everything remains much as it is.

Sure, the idea of a black share in government — let alone a majority black share — is not a comfortable one to many whites.

No more than the idea of democracy was a comfortable one to, say, the British aristocrats of the early 19th Century.

In fact, it's exactly the same thing. We'd do ourselves a large favour if we would acknowledge that that is where we are going, and start working on how we might make the resulting society satisfactory and rewarding, instead of ruinous and revengeful.

It can be done — but we aren't even going to make a beginning as long as we continue to turn a blind and frightened eye to the inevitable, and insult it by treating it as the unspeakable instead.

## NP'S RETURN TO HERTZOG'S BROAD SOUTH AFRICANISM HAILED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Apr 82 p 28

[Editorial: "A Step Outside the Laager"]

[Text]

**I**F there were any lingering doubts about the significance of the split in the ranks of Afrikanerdom, they were finally dispelled this week by Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

Dr Treurnicht's departure precipitated an earthquake which did more than shake Nationalism to its foundations. It also destroyed the tablets of purified Nationalism as laid down by Dr Malan: the belief that Afrikanerdom could secure its identity and its future only from behind its tribal ramparts.

This week, as the dust of broedertwis began to clear, Mr Schlebusch, in an amazing speech, returned instead to the language and the philosophy which 48 years ago cost General Hertzog his place in the Nationalist pantheon and drove him into the political wilderness.

The misguided faith in the importance of Afrikaner hegemony — the only factor which has kept the National Party together during years of bitter internecine strife — has finally vanished; in its

place is a return to Hertzog's broad South Africanism and an appeal to the Afrikaner to forge alliances with South Africans of other languages and other colours beyond the laager.

That appeal should not be ignored. One can question, perhaps, the propriety of the Vice-President stepping down into the political arena, particularly at a time when it is occupied by the bitterly warring factions of a divided Afrikanerdom.

But South Africans of other political persuasions, who for years have tried to coax and cajole Nationalists to quit their exclusive citadel and serve the interests of the country rather than of the tribe, should welcome this first tentative step outside the gate.

The path towards a new political alignment based on ideas rather than group allegiance will be long, difficult and strewn with the corpses of old loyalties.

But men of wisdom should count these sacrifices a small price to pay for the survival, not of parties or groups, but of South Africa itself.

## TRUE IMPLICATIONS OF FALKLAND CRISIS EXPLORED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Apr 82 p 22

[Editorial: "The Real Falkland Folly"]

[Text]

**W**ITHIN 24 hours the world could wake up to a major war. One, moreover, which will be neither an untidy guerrilla skirmish along some forgotten frontier, nor the ultimate nuclear horror, but one in which conventional forces will do battle in a conventional way — if, in these post-colonial days, over a rather unconventional issue.

The beguiling absurdity of the Falkland Follies should not blind us to the central weakness of international policy-making which it has uncovered: the foolish reliance of second-rank powers on the balance of nuclear terror to keep the peace and the consequent winding down of their conventional forces.

If Clausewitz's dictum, that war is diplomacy carried on by other means, still holds good — and Britain's response to Argentinian impudence proves that it does — then the growing reliance on the nuclear deterrent rather than a Marine with a gun is folly indeed, for when the talking has to stop it binds states to either bending the knee or pushing the button.

But, as the Falkland incident proves, conventional forces, to be effective, need conventional bases spread across the globe. A two-week delay before hostilities can start may amuse everyone — except the hapless Falklanders themselves — and it has allowed

some welcome breathing space for negotiation. But it is hardly to be recommended as a way to win a war.

The R300-million bill to Britain for simply despatching its fleet to the Falklands, and before a shot has been fired in anger, has created no little schadenfreude among South African politicians who have long and in vain pleaded the cause of Simonstown.

But it has also alerted the world once again to a hard fact of modern life: while the two great powers snarl at each other from behind their nuclear barricades, wars erupt between second-rank combatants over unlikely issues and in far-flung places.

To keep the general peace and to remove the growing likelihood that the West and the world can be held to ransom by either tinpot dictators or religious lunatics, a network of bases from which conventional forces can be rapidly deployed is as essential now as it was before the mushroom cloud began to spread its blanket of horror over the thought of human conflict.

And it is essential, not despite the nuclear deterrent but because of it.

If the threat of a Battle of the Falklands achieves nothing more than a fresh awareness of this reality, then the world itself will be the winner. And a safer place in which to live.



## NUCLEAR SPECTER HAUNTS FALKLANDS CRISIS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Apr 82 p 18

[Editorial: "Arms Imbalance"]

[Text] **T**HE spectacle of two powers, in the late 20th century, preparing for a limited conventional war could be almost reassuring in a world grown to expect that the next war would be all-out nuclear conflagration. Yet the nuclear spectre lurks even behind the Falklands crisis, and any superpower involvement raises with new immediacy the larger questions of nuclear build-up and the nuclear "balance of terror."

In the United States, debate on the subject has been growing through a new movement for a nuclear "freeze." It is supported by, among others, well over 100 Congressmen and up to a dozen State Assemblies. The Reagan Administration naturally sees no benefit — except to the Soviets — in such thinking. Secretary of State Haig suggests that while a secure military balance has kept the peace for more than 30 years, today the requirements for deterrence have changed. During the past decade Russia has massively increased its nuclear forces including the number of missiles targeted on Western Europe. The only answer to this, he

asserts, is the bold strategic modernisation programme which the US has announced.

"Nuclear deterrence," Mr Haig said in a recent address, "must work not just in times of peace and moments of calm. Deterrence faces its true test at the time of maximum tension." It is a thought worth pondering as the world faces potentially explosive crises in the South Atlantic and the Middle East.

Coincidentally Washington shows more signs of increasing its conventional military aid to Africa. The four percent of Africa's arms which it supplies nowhere matches the 60 percent supplied by Russia; but next year's proposed total US aid package of R250 million will include, for the first time, R3 million for "non-lethal military assistance" to Zimbabwe. Dr Chester Crocker says such military education and training programmes produce "invaluable results for an extremely modest outlay."

That may be so. All the same it is sad to see how much of the world's resources are wasted on arms, whether by superpowers, South Africa or by starving African states.

CSO: 4700/1186



## THREAT OF RIGHTWING BACKLASH WITHIN NP EXISTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Apr 82 p 17

[Article by David Breier: "Countdown to the Crucial Debate"]

[Text] South Africans are used to being told that the next few months will be crucial to the political future of the country, but this time it really seems to be true.

The Government is on the brink of amending the Constitution. Of that there is no doubt.

The real question is how big the rightwing backlash within the National Party and outside it will be.

If the backlash assumes massive proportions it will severely limit the scope of change which the Government dares to introduce.

In terms of undertakings by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, this is how events are likely to proceed over the next year.

The President's Council's constitutional recommendations are likely to be discussed at an open council meeting early in May and the final recommendations will be tabled in Parliament by mid-May.

The Cabinet will then consider the report and decide on its own stand which will

not necessarily be identical to that of the President's Council.

The NP will hold one of its rare federal congresses for the hierarchy of all four provinces in Bloemfontein on July 30 and 31.

It is still unclear whether the Cabinet recommendations will be known by this stage, but the federal congress will certainly discuss the implications of the President's Council report.

This congress will not have the power to frame party policy and will act only as a barometer for grassroots feelings in the NP.

In terms of the NP constitution each provincial organisation of the party is autonomous, and the real power to accept changes in principle lie with the four provincial congresses which will be held between August and October.

Mr Botha has undertaken that the Cabinet will provide guidance to the congresses on the constitutional issue. This in effect means that he will recommend that the congresses accept the Cabinet's proposals.

The views of ordinary congress delegates, including MPs, MPCs and constituency representatives, are likely to be moulded by the general feeling at the federal congress.

Mr Botha is likely to have little difficulty with the Cape, Natal and and possibly the Free State congresses. But in the Transvaal he faces a hard fight even though the verkrampste hard core has already left the NP to found the Conservative Party.

If Mr Botha receives support from the congresses, and if these substantially change NP principles, Mr Botha has undertaken to hold a referendum or a series of referendums to gauge the mood of the people.

The question of whether the constitution should be changed could then be put to separate referendums

of the white, coloured and Indian electorates.

However, if one of the party congresses, notably Transvaal's, fails to give Mr Botha a mandate, he risks alienating the province, which could effectively hijack the local party organisation.

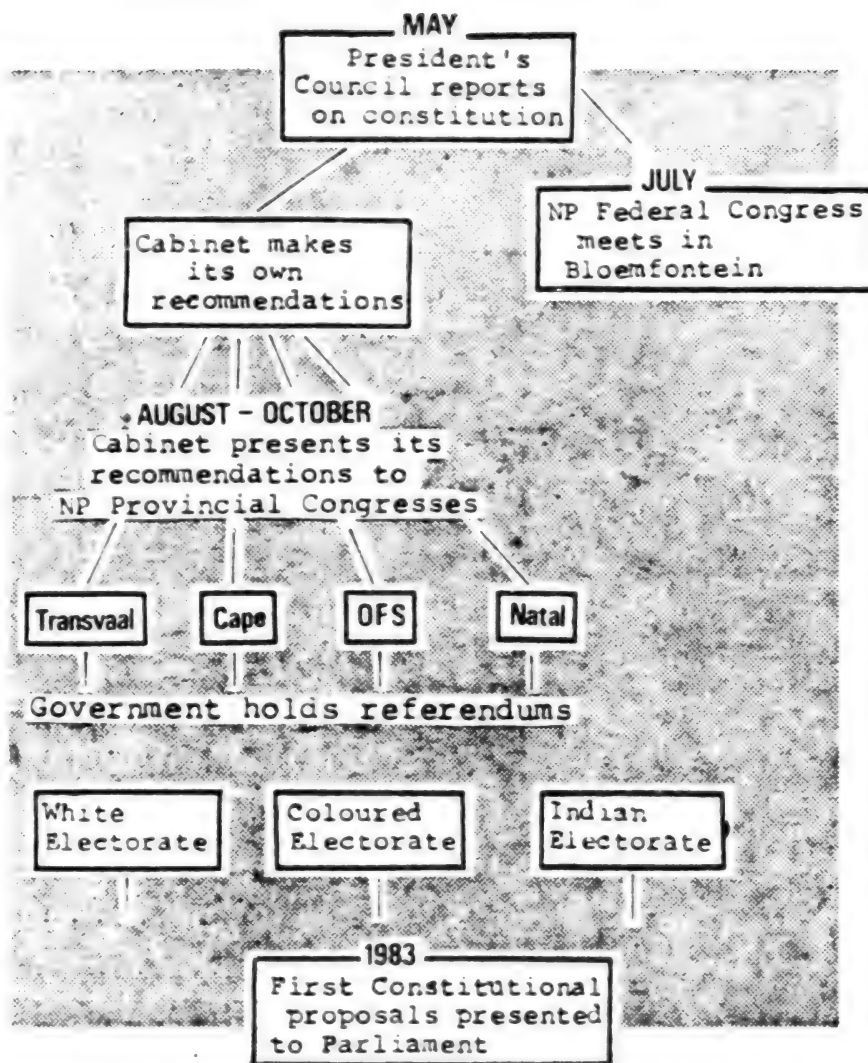
Mr Botha will especially antagonise Transvaal verkrampstes if he consults coloured and Indian people in the face of opposition from his own white rightwingers.

Once Mr Botha has emerged from this political maelstrom, whatever the result, he will be in a position to amend the Constitution at next year's sitting of Parliament.

Amending the Constitution is a simple matter, according to Professor H Booysen, professor of constitutional law at the University of South Africa.

The Government needs only a simple majority (50 percent plus one) to push through an amendment. Only if an amendment tampers with language rights — and that is not at issue — would it need a two-thirds majority.

Even if a number of conservative Nationalists hive off to join Dr Andries Treurnicht's CP, the Government should still have no difficulty in mustering



a simple majority in Parliament, even without opposition support.

The official Opposition, the Progressive Federal Party, has already undertaken to support any positive moves in the right direction, even if these do not accord with PFP policy.

Dr Treurnicht has stressed that each group must have its own separate political structure.

Even if the Government opts for little more than the NP's

1977 constitutional proposals of three parliaments with a joint Cabinet Council, the CP will reject it if the Cabinet Council is given any teeth.

The CP's first congress takes place in Pretoria on August 2 and 3 — soon after the NP's federal congress in Bloemfontein.

The CP will be in a strong tactical position to exploit any grievances that emerge within the NP at Bloemfontein and on the eve of the NP's

all-important provincial congresses.

Other events that could underline the Government's commitment to change will be the expected Cabinet reshuffle following the expulsion of two Ministers — Dr Treurnicht and Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg — from the NP.

With outspoken verbal liges like Mr Barend du Plessis, the MP for Florida, expected to receive Cabinet appointments this could further develop the split in the NP.

CONFRONTATION BETWEEN NP, CP EXPECTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 May 82 p 5

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] DR Ferdi Hartzenberg, Conservative Party MP for Lichtenburg, told a Newcastle CP meeting that CP Members of Parliament would be prepared to resign and fight by elections, "if it was necessary to prove that the National Party did not have the majority support of the voters any longer."

According to reports on the meeting published at the weekend, Dr. Hartzenberg left the impression that the CP was ready for a political war with the NP.

Approached yesterday, Dr. Hartzenberg said a questioner had asked him "at Newcastle what the CP would do if the Government lost a referendum on the Presidents Councils envisaged constitutional proposals and then used its Parliamentary majority to enforce those recommendations."

"I told the meeting that the CP would fight with all measures at its disposal in order to show that the Government did not have the support of the electorate."

"In this regard I also mentioned the possibility that CP MP's could resign in order to enforce Parliamentary by-elections," Dr. Hartzenberg explained.

Asked whether CP members were already planning to resign, he said: "No, not at this stage, because we are still establishing our new party."

He added that it was not necessary to have a by-election at this stage, "because a Provincial in Germiston district, in which the CP would definitely take part, was already on the cards."

"But we could consider creating Parliamentary vacancies from our side next year," he said.

Reacting to Mr. Jaap Marais, the Herstigte Nasionale Party leaders latest reconciliatory remarks, Dr. Hartzenberg said: "Mr. Marais' remarks were more promising than before."

He pointed out that Mr. Marais initially rejected any form of co-operation between the CP and HNP, but that he was now prepared to talk on the basis of the 1966 political position.

"But nevertheless, Mr Marais' Stance was helpful in preparing the necessary climate for a general co-operation by all conservative South Africans, Dr. Hartzenberg said.

CSO: 4700/1184

## POLL SHOWS SUPPORT FOR BOTHA, POWER-SHARING

## Reform Supported

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 May 82 p 8

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text] **THERE** is a widespread reformist attitude among Whites effectively clearing the way for Prime Minister P W Botha to implement change in South African politics and race relations.

This is according to a poll done by a Sunday Newspaper in conjunction with the Centre for Applied Social Science at the University of Natal, to test the climate in the wake of the split in the National Party.

It found that the PFP may lose its status as official Opposition to the new Conservative Party "as the National Party heads in the direction trail-blazed by the PFP."

Noting the "size delimitation of rival Transvaal", the CP would probably edge the PFP out if a general election were held.

According to the Tribune's poll, the National Party has lost nearly 10 percent of its support since the shift after the split.

The CP however, gained nine percent support from the National Party and five percent from the Herstigte National Party.

"The indications are that a clear policy of reform would bring big gains for the NP, mainly at expense of the PFP," the report read.

The split in the National Party is largely complete — with very few more supporters likely to leave the ranks of NP supporters, the party could win back a few CP supporters and would only lose less than three percent more to the CP.

This opinion became clear after the following two questions were posed: "If the NP were to be cautious and try not to lose conservative support" and if it were to move "with a dynamic policy of reform in the future."

"The majority view is that the NP should go ahead on its own. Coalitions or attempts to win back supporters by changing policies are not favoured."

The survey shows that nearly 90 percent of Botha's supporters feel that political change and reform should continue. His image among NP

supporters has improved in most respects compared with a similar survey done some seven months ago.

Over 85 percent of NP supporters accept "Whites sharing political decisions with elected leaders of all groups in a system which one group cannot dominate others," the report read.

Virtually 70 percent of NP supporters would accept it if "the Government were to create a new governing body on which Coloured, Indian, homeland and urban Black leaders had a say over national affairs without one group being dominated by another."

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 82 p 6

[Editorial: "The Trends"]

[Text] YOU don't have to believe in political polls.

Sometimes they are right, sometimes they are wrong.

But when two reach virtually the same conclusion — as have surveys commissioned by the Sunday newspapers, Rapport and the Sunday Tribune — one can say that the trends shown are significant.

Especially as they are what most political commentators have forecast, anyway.

It was expected, for example, that the new Conservative Party would gain support from the Herstigte Nasionale Party as well as the National Party.

The breakaway Nationalist MPs took with them not only supporters in their own constituencies, but conservative Nationalists in other constituencies as well.

Not just ordinary voters, mind you, but even party chairmen and other office-bearers in some of the constituencies — people whom the ruling party could ill afford to lose, since they are the most politically experienced men in their areas.

Although one of the pollsters claims that the split in the NP is largely complete, indications are that there may be more defections once the President's Council's recommendations are known and the Government has acted on them.

The NP may then find the CP gaining a lot more support, at its expense, in the next few months.

As for the Herstigtes, their loss of support to the CP was also predictable.

The 192 000 voters who backed the HNP in the last election included many disaffected Nationalists who were not so much in favour of the HNP's brand of extremism as they were agin the Government and agin the Prime Minister for a variety of reasons (public service pay, the cost of living, the first of the Government's reforms like the liberalisation of trade union laws and the ending of almost all forms of job reservation, and the promise of more reforms to come).

It was a swing to the Right by traditionalists and not necessarily one towards the extremism of a demagogic Jaap Marais. Given a chance of a better home — and to

conservatives the Treurnicht party is 1977 nationalism as they understand and wish to see maintained — many ex-Nationalists would leave the HNP for the CP. Thus the polls show that the CP already has 18 to 19 percent of the votes, and the HNP has fallen back from 8 to 3 percent in one poll, and from 6 to 2,7 in the other. The NP, we may add, has fallen back from 52 to 44 percent in one poll, and from 48,1 to 43 percent in the other.

Interestingly, while the PFP vote remains more or less constant, at around 21 percent, one of the polls suggests that the PFP will lose ground to the National Party if the Government accelerates reform. Many English-speakers who support the PFP would then switch to the NP, bringing the NP's share of the vote to 50 percent.

The PFP's share would drop to 17 percent while the CP would receive 19 percent, making it the official Opposition.

This, however, does not necessarily follow, since the CP's votes, like those of the HNP's, might be concentrated in some areas and thinly sewn in others.

This could result in the CP winning a lot of votes but not necessarily a lot of seats.

Nevertheless, there are observers who predict that if the CP and the HNP joined forces, together they might get as much as 40 percent of the vote.

This possibility is enough to give NP organisers the political heebie-jeebies.

Meanwhile, the New Republic Party continues to shrink. In one poll it drops from 7 to 5 percent and in the other from 7,3 to 5,6.

It won't be long before the NRP is faced with the choice of joining up with a reformist NP or shrinking to complete irrelevance in national politics.

We are thus seeing a political realignment, with the NP in the centre relying more and more on English-speaking support; the Conservative Party, and to a much lesser extent, the HNP, posing a challenge on its Right; the PFP in danger of becoming even more irrelevant on its Left as the NP takes over its power-sharing slogan (without going the whole hog, as the PFP would do), and the NRP likely to disappear one day from the scene.

## NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION FIGURES REPORTED

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 9 Apr 82 p 17

[Text]

## CIRCULATION FIGURES

	Average Sales per issue July/Dec '81	Average % change on Jan/Jun '81	Average % change on Jul/Dec '80
<b>Dailies</b>			
The Argus .....	99 843	-1,9	+2,4
Beeld .....	67 963	+2,7	+8,9
Die Burger .....	68 641	-1,8	+1,2
The Cape Times .....	63 486	-1,0	+4,5
The Citizen .....	65 061	+6,9	+24,3
Daily Dispatch .....	30 302	+2,3	-3,6
The Daily News .....	88 928	+1,7	+4,3
Diamond Fide Adv .....	7 715	+3,0	+5,3
EP Herald .....	27 096	-1,5	+0,8
Evening Post .....	22 662	+3,8	+1,2
The Friend .....	7 578	+3,3	+14,2
Hoofstad .....	13 628	-5,4	-4,1
The Natal Mercury .....	58 213	-0,1	+3,1
The Natal Witness .....	18 959	+0,7	+1,0
Oggendblad .....	5 828	-9,9	-10,5
Oosterling .....	10 388	+0,4	+3,0
Pretoria News .....	24 876	-3,8	+2,2
Rand Daily Mail .....	106 759	-2,8	-0,9
Sowetan .....	72 846	+11,5	—
The Star .....	168 511	-2,7	+1,7
Die Transvaler .....	44 109	-4,0	-1,3
Die Vaderland .....	40 998	+2,0	+0,5
Die Volksblad .....	24 654	-0,8	+3,9
<b>Weeklies</b>			
Weekend Argus .....	112 920	-2,7	-1,3
Die Burger .....	81 252	-3,4	-1,5
Cape Herald .....	49 363	-18,1	-24,3
The Cape Times .....	84 182	-3,3	-0,5
The Citizen .....	54 660	+2,4	+14,0
The Daily News .....	25 164	+5,5	+7,1
Hoofstad .....	3 970	+11,3	+7,1
Imvo Zabantsundu .....	49 655	+12,6	-4,2
Oggendblad .....	2 979	-10,7	-19,3
Post Natal .....	33 696	-1,5	-0,2
The Pretoria News .....	14 528	+2,3	+15,9
Rapport .....	407 215	-1,2	+1,1
The Star .....	89 337	+3,3	+10,0
Sunday Express .....	86 758	-5,1	+1,4
Sunday Times .....	464 989	-1,1	+4,4
Sunday Tribune .....	125 120	-0,5	+0,8
Die Transvaler .....	33 401	-8,2	-8,0
Die Vaderland .....	13 083	+7,6	+26,2
Die Volksblad .....	17 275	-2,9	+4,5
Weekend Post .....	45 977	+0,1	+2,4
<b>Newspapers — bi-weekly</b>			
Ilango .....	106 918	+5,1	+8,7
<b>Periodicals — weekly</b>			
Family Radio & TV .....	147 778	-10,2	-8,0
Farmers Weekly .....	37 604	-2,3	+2,8
Financial Mail .....	27 129	+2,0	+3,4



Huisgenoot .....	330 019	+7,8	+14,8
Kleur .....	181 183	+3,7	+8,0
Kyk .....	18 388	+1,0	-1,7
Landbouweekblad .....	78 548	-1,0	-0,8
Radio & TV Dagboek .....	106 805	-4,9	-4,5
Scope .....	180 793	-1,4	-0,5
See .....	21 081	+2,6	-1,1
Periodicals — fortnightly			
Darling .....	78 583	-5,3	-11,7
Fairlady .....	230 709	+6,4	+10,8
Rooi Rose .....	214 854	-2,7	-1,2
Sarie Marais .....	217 417	+9,3	+5,2
Periodicals — monthly			
Bona .....	311 424	-1,0	-11,0
Car .....	108 134	+10,1	+18,8
Charmaine .....	39 386	-1,7	-1,6
Drum .....	142 808	+4,1	+2,6
Living & Loving .....	188 908	-6,5	-16,0
Parade & Foto Action .....	28 538	+4,0	+9,0
Patry's .....	37 132	-10,0	-13,2
SA Garden & Home .....	138 322	+10,9	+18,1
True Love & Family .....	108 792	+6,0	+11,4
Womens Value .....	209 361	+2,2	+58,9
Your Family .....	276 780	-2,4	-1,2

The ups and downs of the publication world continue. Latest Audit Bureau of Circulation figures for July-December 1981 show that some publications have become the new leaders in their field, while others have suffered their first downswing for some time. But most have continued on the same course set in the first six months of 1981, with sales of major daily and Sunday papers tending to dip marginally.

Among the dailies, *The Citizen* sales are up 24,3% on last December, while Perskor's two other Johannesburg dailies, *Die Vaderland* (up 2,0%) and *Die Transvaler* (down 4,0%), have had mixed fortunes since mid-1981. During the same period, *Die Transvaler* experienced a decrease of 8,2% on its separately-monitored Saturday edition.

Two Pretoria dailies, *Oggendblad* and *Hoofstad*, have both been on a steady decline since the beginning of last year. Since June 1981, sales of *Hoofstad* have decreased by 5,4% and *Oggendblad* by 9,9%.

The *Sowetan* has increased sales to 72 846, up 11,5% on last June's figure. While the circulations of most weeklies (including the Saturday editions of dai-

lies) have remained fairly constant, the *Cape Herald* sales have decreased 24,3% on the December 1980 figure of 65 177. The King William's Town-based *Imvo Zabantsundu* has had a 4,2% decrease on December 1980 figures but has countered this with an increase of 12,6% since June 1981, bringing sales to 49 655.

Periodicals show the most impressive gains. Among the weekly and fortnightly magazines, *Huisgenoot* (up 7,8% since June 1981), *Fair Lady* (up 6,4%) and *Sarie Marais* (up 9,3%) show the biggest gains. Sales of *Family Radio & TV* and *Radio & TV Dagboek* are both down.

*Bona*, the big seller among blacks, appears to have arrested the slide which saw sales tumble from 350 047 average on the December, 1980 ABC to 314 448 for the six months to June last year. Latest figures show a decrease of only 1,0%.

*Woman's Value*, whose circulation has soared 58,9% since December 1980, could show only a 2,2% increase for the latest review period.

Sales of monthly magazine *Car* have increased by 10,1% since June 1981 and have passed the 100 000 sales mark. During the same period, sales of *SA Garden & Home* increased by 10,9%. New leader in the magazine field is *Huisgenoot*, whose weekly sales exceeded 330 000.

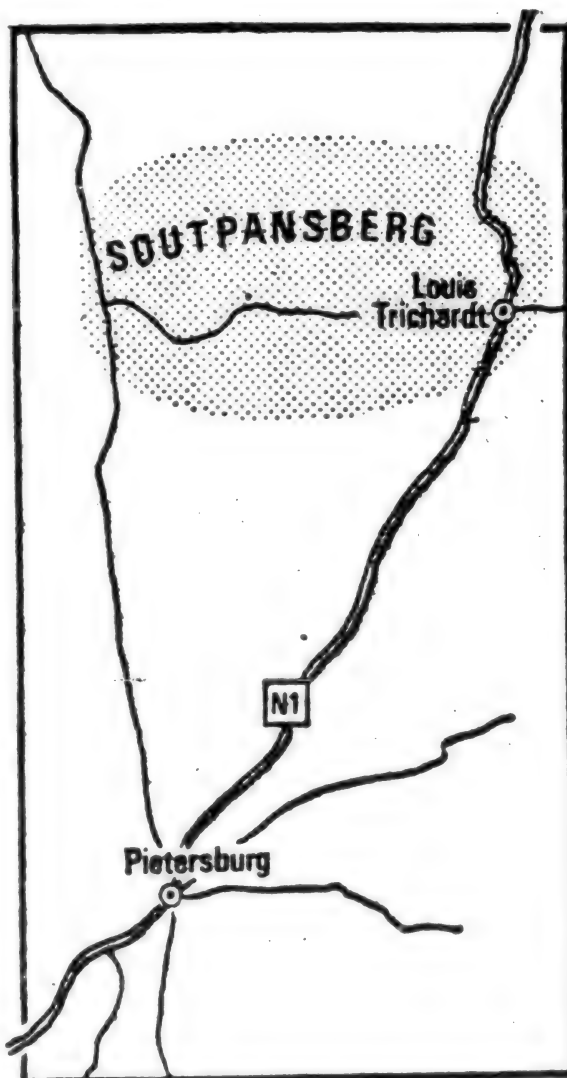
CSO: 4700/1186

## N. TRANSVAAL TRIBESMEN WIN BATTLE WITH GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Apr 82 p 15

[Article by Tony Davis]

[Text]



The area north of Pietersburg where more than 60 000 Batlokwa may now remain.

Thousands of Northern Transvaal tribesmen have won their almost four-year battle with the Government over resettlement plans.

Their victory came with the announcement in Cape Town this week by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, that the people living in the Matok-Ramagoe area would no longer be resettled.

The area — north of Pietersburg — was a "black spot" and its inhabitants were to have been resettled and the land transferred to white farmers.

The resettlement was gazetted in August 1978. Since then area chiefs, politicians and the media have fought against the move.

There were reported incidents of forced removals to the new location and some people defied authorities and returned to their former homes.

More than 60 000 Batlokwa people were affected by the move and the Government's decision came as a great relief.

"We are all rejoicing over the announcement," an urban Batlokwa spokesman said this week.

The tribesmen were

to have been moved about 100 km to the Bochum area as part of the Government's homeland consolidation scheme for Lebowa.

But Chief Machaka and Chief Ramokgopa rejected the resettlement plans and made representations to the Prime Minister and Lebowa homeland leader Dr Cedric Phatudi.

They rejected statements by the then Department of Plural Relations that they would be adequately compensated and that there would be adequate facilities at their new site.

Progressive Federal Party members also added their opposition to the move in Parliament.

The Batlokwa had developed local infrastructure, agricultural holdings and homesteads and were adamant that they were not going to lose these.

This week Dr Koornhof said that the resettlement scheme was abandoned for "practical and financial" reasons.

Batlokwa officials met Dr Koornhof in mid-1979 and tried to convince him to drop the resettlement, but the Minister said he was bound by the



Government proclamation.

However one area chief — Chief Makgato — had agreed to the move and trucks started moving the 500 families under his authority in late 1979.

But there was opposition to the move and many people fled into the surrounding areas to evade the resettlement trucks and police. Some were arrested.

The Government, in

a bid to still the dispute, issued details of the "benefits" of resettlement, but apparently to little avail as Chief Ramokgopa and Chief Machaka continued their opposition.

The position was stalemated with no further moves from late 1979 until this week when Dr Koornhof laid the scheme to rest.

● The Batlokwa area will still remain part of the Lebowa homeland.

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## LAWYERS SEMINAR FINDS FLAWS IN RABIE REPORT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Apr 82 p 15

[Article by David Breier]

[Text] **Lawyers at a seminar organised by the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand have been highly critical of the Rabie Commission on security legislation.**

The seminar was attended by 36 advocates and attorneys, including some of the most distinguished in the country.

They agreed that the Rabie Commission placed undue reliance on the evidence of the Security Police without examining the other side of the case.

No former detainee, or doctor who had visited detainees, was called to give evidence, nor was any psychiatrist with expert knowledge of the effects of solitary confinement, the lawyers found.

They agreed that this was a serious weakness in the evidence before the commission.

**Torture**

The commission could easily have undertaken its own independent research of reported court cases dealing with the treatment of detainees. It

could also have consulted medical research findings, which conclude that solitary confinement is in itself a form of torture.

Lawyers at the seminar agreed that the Rabie Commission should have been more broadly based to include blacks, as well as lawyers with experience of security trials.

The commission did not appear to have investigated adequately the application of security laws.

"There are many instances of detainees held for no apparent reason for lengthy periods, and then released without charges being laid," the lawyers said.

They found that the commission's proposed modifications to the rights of detainees including regular visits by a magistrate and district surgeon, may offer some relief to the detainee, but did not go much beyond the present law.

"Rather, they seek to give peremptory form and statutory recognition to practices that already exist."

The lawyers said the Rabie Commission assumed that visits by

magistrates and inspectors offered real protection to detainees against police abuse. But the seminar was unable to endorse this assumption.

"Although magistrates and inspectors faithfully record a detainee's complaints and write reports on their complaints, it appears that in practice such complaints are often brought to the attention of the interrogators.

**Inspections**

"There are cases in which detainees have been warned, after they have made complaints, that their situation will further deteriorate if they persist in making such complaints," the seminar found.

The lawyers were not sure whether magistrates and inspectors were prepared to surprise interrogators and detainees, or whether visits were announced in advance.

If visits were announced in advance, it would be possible for resourceful interrogators to ensure that the detainee was not seen. This could be done by

taking him out of the police station at the time of the inspection.

"In these circumstances, it is unfortunate that the commission did not undertake a more detailed study of the effectiveness of visits by magistrates and inspectors," the lawyers said.

After the controversy over the "Biko doctors," it was surprising that the commission made no attempts to examine the status of district surgeons in relation to the Security Police, and the effectiveness of medical visits as a safeguard.

The seminar found it "quite extraordinary" that the commission had failed to consider a time limit on the period of detentions — under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, detention is unlimited.

Before the Act was passed in 1967, indefinite detention without trial was regarded as inconceivable in a legal system claiming to be civilised, the lawyers said.

The commission recommended the continued exclusion of any judicial supervision

over action taken under the Terrorism Act.

The seminar found that there was no reason for excluding the jurisdiction of the courts.

Judicial control was a prerequisite for any public confidence in the implementation of Section 6, the lawyers said.

"Innocent people have been held under Section 6, and will continue to be held.

"As in the past their protestations of innocence will be met with more intensive interrogation. The Rabie report does nothing to alleviate the lot of the innocent," the lawyers found.

The seminar did not consider visits by magistrates, inspectors or district surgeons to be an adequate safeguard against the abuse of power by the police.

Instead, the lawyers recommended that detainees receive visits from their families and their lawyers.

The seminar expressed concern over the "unwarranted reflection" cast on South Africa's lawyers by the commission.

The Rabie Commission reported the suggestion that lawyers may not be trusted, and that they might misuse their professional position to convey messages to or from a detainee.

"There is no evidence whatsoever to support the suggestion that South African lawyers have or might further the activities of their clients in an unprofessional manner," the seminar found.

The lawyers recommended that, as in

Northern Ireland, interrogation should be supervised, and the uniformed police should keep a full record of the interrogation of each detainee.

If closed circuit television monitoring of interrogation was too expensive, cheap "spy holes" could be built into the doors of interrogation rooms, the lawyers suggested.

They called for a code of conduct to guide interrogators. This should be based on the recommendation of the two British reports which prohibit degrading or humiliating treatment of detainees, and limit the length of interrogations

and the number of interrogators.

Any confessions obtained in breach of such a code should be excluded by the courts, the lawyers said.

"The commission expresses no view as to whether the security of the State can really be secured by the indefinite incarceration of its opponents in conditions of solitary confinement with a view to inducing them to speak," the seminar found.

In its concluding remarks, the report on the seminar said that stringent security laws may be counterproductive and may cause more hostility than they suppress.

## Discontent

The system was rejected by South Africans of all races who believed in the rule of law as well as by South Africa's Western allies, who had been compelled to dissociate themselves from South Africa when it came to security laws.

"The stage has been reached at which many

blacks believe that no black leader operating outside the framework of separate development can politically survive the tentacles of the security laws, and that no black man held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act can confidently expect the protection of the law," the lawyers found.

They pointed out that the black education issue sparked off the 1976 riots but the detention of black school children under the security laws fanned the flames of discontent.

SA BUSINESS JET INDUSTRY CLEARED FOR TAKE-OFF

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Apr 82 p 18

[Article by Geoffrey Allen]

[Text] SOUTH Africa has boomed into the executive jet age with two rival "biz jet" service centres, each costing R1-million, due to open near Johannesburg next month.

The declining economy has not affected the high-flying style of executives who need their aircraft at a moment's notice.

Gone are the days of having to ferry a R3-million business jet to the United States for a service.

Now it can be done at Lanseria Airport only 40km from Johannesburg.

South Africa's executives demand the sort of facilities they believe should go with the multi-million rand price tags on their aircraft, say the people who will operate the centres.

"The need has arisen because of the increase in the number of aircraft and because in the past everyone has had to rent hangar space and depend on other people."

A Comair Jet Centre spokesman said the company was responding to the demand for improved and upgraded local service facilities by building the R1-million centre.

"The centre will provide amenities for pilots, lounges for clients, and workshop facilities," he said.

His company expected to service most of the 16 Citation jets which would be in service in South Africa by the end of this year as well as turbo-prop planes.

## Amenities

Estimates are that more than 30 aircraft, jets and turbo-props, will be kept and serviced at the centres which are being built by Astra Commander and Commercial Air Services (Comair.)

Mr John Nash, managing director of Astra Aircraft Corporation, said that his company's service centre at Lanseria would be in operation by mid-May.

"We have workshop and hangar facilities as well as briefing and work rooms for pilots."

CSO: 4700/1183

EXISTENCE OF SECRET SA-ARGENTINE TREATY ALLEGED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Neil Hooper and Geoffrey Allen]

[Text] The Falkland Islands debacle has revealed the existence of a secret, 13-year-old South Atlantic treaty involving South Africa and the Argentine.

The treaty--details of which are still top secret--is believed to be a South Atlantic equivalent of the Nato pact.

Its existence was confirmed this week by South African Argentine government sources.

Signatories of the treaty include South Africa, the Argentine, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Taiwan and Israel (the latter two the only non-South Atlantic participants).

In the past 12 months, 38 generals from the treaty countries have visited South Africa.

One was Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, then chief of Army Staff Operations of the Argentine and now newly appointed governor of the Falkland Islands.

His visit to South Africa was revealed this week by the Argentine Charge d'Affaires, Mr Alfredo Oliva Day.

Mr Day said Gen Menendez -- "who, like his companions in arms, is an admirer and friend of South Africa and its peoples" -- had visited South Africa a year ago.

Asked about the treaty, Mr Day said: "That is a very delicate matter."

"You will have to speak to the South Africans."

In the late Sixties former South African Prime Minister Mr John Vorster and the present Premier (then Minister of Defence) Mr P W Botha, mooted the idea of a South Atlantic pact when Sir Harold Wilson -- then British Prime Minister -- allowed the Simonstown agreement to lapse.

### Confidential

Both stressed that South Africa would turn to the South Atlantic/Indian Ocean countries if European nations created a power vacuum in the region.

In May 1969 Dr Hilgard Muller, then South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, paid an official visit to the Argentine.

Dr Muller said afterwards that South Africa and the Atlantic coast nations of South America could work together to combat communism.

This week Dr Muller said: "Most of what was done was confidential."

Meanwhile, as the threat of war between Britain and the Argentine increased this week, the South African Government was keeping a low profile.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said through a spokesman that he had no comment on speculation that the UK might ask to use naval facilities at Simonstown.

## VAN JAARSVELD EXAMINES NP SPLIT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Apr 82 p 22

[Article by Prof Floors van Jaarsveld]

[Text] UNTIL about 1948 one could ascribe the divisions which appeared among Afrikaners to the question of their relationship to the English-speakers and the Commonwealth.

After a long time of Afrikaner unity the accent, following the last years of the Verwoerd regime, shifted to the question of what the Afrikaner's relationship should be to the blacks.

And it is this that since 1966 brought divisions so serious that in 1969 it brought the HNP into being.

The split of 1982 was also about the question of what the relationship should be to non-whites: separate development or power-sharing — a new word in the NP's dictionary where earlier only the phrase the "division of power" was allowed.

It looks as though Dr Treurnicht is a good political strategist and tactician.

The events of 1982 were apparently secretly prepared in 1981, otherwise a new party could not have formed within a month.

His political foxiness gave him, through delayed action, the opportunity to gain experience in the Cabinet, because he should by rights have been in the HNP in 1969.

This experience could be valuable for him in the

future. He has the advantage that, unlike the still-born HNP, he has 16 Members of Parliament.

Through an escape into history, "back to 1948" and "back to Verwoerd" and by falling back on Afrikaner tribal instincts and the emotions of the past, he is busy bringing conservative Afrikaners into one camp where earlier there were all sorts of little groups and movements to organise and mobilise the orthodox and the traditionalist.

## Watershed

His Conservative Party is not simply a peeling off, it is a watershed, a fundamental happening in our political history, comparable with 1948 because it has finally divided the Afrikaner into conservative and progressive parties.

The point at issue will be who represents Afri-

kanerdom — the governing NP or the Conservative Party?

It will be the strategy of the CP to offer a home to all traditional "true, great, sincere Afrikaners" tied to the old Afrikaner experience and emotion.

All Afrikaners outside this kraal are already being branded as "liberalists" who are in league with the PFP and want to "sell out" the country to the blacks.

I have for a long time noted signs of a neo-Afrikaner nationalism, which is no longer aimed at "the English" or British imperialism, but against the blacks within and outside South Africa.

The point of departure is: South Africa belongs to the Afrikaner and we shall give our blood not to be incorporated under African conditions in an African connection on the basis of power-sharing or one-man-one-vote.

This is going to lead to polarisation: while the young blacks claim South Africa as their area, an Africa-controlled country, the CP youth wants to keep it as a purely white-controlled country, which could lead to a military

conflict worse than the Second Anglo-Boer War.

The CP polarisation means a flight back into history, blinkers against reality and an inability to adjust to a changing world.

The CP will appeal to emotions and tribal instincts which they would like to compare with the national movement prior to 1948.

By playing on colour prejudice — fear of equality and integration, and thus of the future — they can unite orthodox Afrikaners into a force in politics which will first become apparent in the election of 1986.

The power of the NP has rested for more than 30 years on the double unity of Afrikanerdom: the unity of town and platteland on the one hand and the unity of the worker and middle-class urban Afrikaner on the other. With the coming of the CP that unity is finally broken.

I noted recently how the older Afrikaner voters on the Highveld stood by the NP, but the young Afrikaners were almost entirely Treurnicht supporters.

The basis of the NP's national unity has now crumbled and the CP is

going to draw and mobilise the farming and urban working classes, which will leave the NP with the rump of the middle-class Afrikaner.

To retain power the NP will possibly fall back on English-speaking support, beginning with the NRP.

With its rational, unemotional politics it cannot fall back on the concept of the Afrikanervolk. It no longer represents the whole of Afrikanerdom and the voter, who has the real power, will decide on its future.

The arrival of the CP means a sentence of death for the HNP. Most of its 200 000 votes of April 1981 will flow to the CP and only its name will remain.

Now that the brake of right wing has left the NP, viable reforms will prevent it from losing voters to the left — a factor which could harm the PFP.

Dr Treurnicht will run away with his conservative cake. Most Afrikaners are basically conservative, especially if they feel threatened and have lost faith in their leaders or their government.

A personality cult has appeared once more on the political scene with the idea that the theologian Dr Treurnicht is a second Dr Malan.

It would be foolish to call a general election now. Prime Minister Botha has the majority of seats to execute his promises of reform, fairness, justice and a more Christian dispensation.

## Backlash

And we have to do with a white backlash which can grow to a mighty stream

It is tragic that schism and division had to come at a time when South

Africa faces one of the greatest crises in its existence, because it could weaken the bargaining position of the white in his struggle for survival against the blacks of South Africa, against Africa and against the world.

It has often happened in the past that Afrikaner unity has shattered in an hour of crisis. They are a people of individuals and personality cults.

And the new division between conservative and progressive would have had to come as it did in the United States and other countries.

In this time of crisis all kinds of "saviours" and "prophets" appear, each of whom in his own way wants to resist the threatening danger of "extinction".

I don't think that Government politicians realise the seriousness of the schism and its long-term results. It cannot be treated lightly.

What counter-measures, strategy or tactics are they going to use against the emotionally loaded slogans of the CP — its claim to represent the "volk" and the revival of nationalism from the Waterberg to Table Bay — and what are they going to offer as proof that the NP and its government represents true Afrikanerdom?

Whoever thinks that the CP represents a temporary, exultant nationalism which will soon drown in the powerlessness of its empty rhetoric — as was the case with the reactionary and extremist HNP — is making a mistake.

But the CP must be asked: what is your alternative for the solution of South Africa's problem?

If the President's Council presents something acceptable and Mr Botha achieves success with his

reform politics, he could probably win back some of the lost trust.

If not, from 1982, it will be downhill for the NP.

His task will be to give a political structure to the Republic which divides power or shares it "healthily" with all the population groups, a system which could not be reversed by a possible future CP government.

## Solution

Once again, what alternative solution does Dr Treurnicht offer to South Africa's racial problem? Tribal instincts, colour prejudice and emotions are no recipe.

The time for archaic answers is past. The past offers no escape for present realities, or heaven of coming political happiness.

The past can never be restored, thus neither can the 1948 apartheid utopia nor the Verwoerdian idealism provide a solution to our problems.



BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON NP SPLIT OFFERED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Apr 82 p 29

[Article by Ivor Wilkins: "At Last, the Truth Behind the Smiles"]

[Text]



Yea, even mine own familiar  
friend, whom I trusted: who did  
also eat of my bread hath lifted up  
his heel against me — Psalm 41.

**T**HE sound and fury that is booming about in bitter salvos between the National Party and the new Conservative Party reveals a sordid little truth.

Those saccharine introductions that politicians make

about each other on public platforms are, apparently, as false as a tax-collector's smile.

At congresses, on election hustings, at the openings of agricultural shows and at the celebrations of some past event there is this timeless ritual of

one politician introducing another in a paean of praise-singing.

The orgy of bloodletting that the Nationalists and their erstwhile colleagues are now pursuing with an amazing ardour has the benefit at least of revealing a sociological phenomenon that many who have endured these adulations may have suspected at the time.

Those smiles that flash out from the platform, as brazen as a neon sign, are really chromium-plated grimaces of pain at having to endure each other's company.

Those backslapping expressions of comradeship and bonhomie are really often little more than reconnaissance trips to find out the soft spots in an opponent's back, which is where an anguished Transport Minister, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, says the Conservative rebels have stabbed him.

Now, like from a boil being lanced, the mucky truth comes oozing out.

The Minister of the Environment, Dr Nak van der Merwe, recalls that stormy election meeting in Rustenburg last year, when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, came to the Transvaal platteland.

**T**O those who were there, the images come rushing back.

The urbane and ever-polite Dr Andries Treurnicht, then Transvaal leader of the National Party, welcoming his Prime Minister to his home province.

Even allowing for the natural excesses of election-time, his effusiveness appears to swell to unseemly dimensions when he compares Mr Botha with an eagle soaring above his opponents who quiver like mice.

Later, according to Dr van der Merwe, Dr Treurnicht complained to his confidantes that praising Mr Botha had cost him at least 500 votes in his own constituency.

Then it is Dr van der Merwe's

turn to be reminded of things he had said.

Mr Tom Langley, a close lieutenant of Dr Treurnicht, tells the House of Assembly that Dr van der Merwe had once predicted who the next Prime Minister of South Africa was going to be.

"He did not use the name Botha or De Klerk in the process.

"He said Andries was going to be the next Prime Minister."

Now, the same Dr van der Merwe devotes an entire speech to denigrating and abusing the man he recently favoured for the premiership.

There is more to come.

Mr F W de Klerk, now leader of the National Party in the Transvaal — Mr Langley still questions the legality of his succession to the position — had complained at last year's Transvaal congress that Dr Treurnicht was the most vilified leader the National Party had ever had in the Transvaal.

Dr de Klerk then went on to indicate what an outrage this was.

Now, the same Dr de Klerk, faced with a different set of circumstances, calmly tells Parliament by way of an interjection, that he had said those things because "I was sorry for him".

The immediately striking thing about this unedifying game of "I-Remember-You-Once-Said-Oh-No-I-Didn't-Oh-Yes-You-Did" is that in the parlance of politics, the deception and insincerity appear to be taken as a matter of course. It is one of the givens.

Nobody appears surprised, when yet another example is hurled into the arena.

**A**LL that seems to happen is that there is a frantic search for a better one, one that will wound more tellingly.

That is not to say that the allegations being slung about at the moment are not denied — and heatedly.

But, usually not with any elegance, or eloquence.

The debate, dealing as it does in the churlish settling of old scores, seldom rises above the standard of playground skirmishing.

**T**HE Minister of the Environment, Daan (van der Merwe, the MP for Rissik) has been a member of Aksie Eie Toekoms (a new rightwing group) since last year.

Mr van der Merwe: What's that?

The Minister: Yes. Naturally.

Mr van der Merwe: The Minister is talking nonsense.

The Minister: No, I am not talking nonsense. It is true.

Mr van der Merwe: It is an infamous lie.

The Minister: There are members on this side who will stand up and confirm it.

Mr van der Merwe: I say it is an infamous lie.

The Minister: There are members on this side who will stand up and confirm it (none do).

Mr van der Merwe: The Minister is telling infamous lies.

The Minister: No, it is not lies.

Happily, the Speaker intercedes to rule that lies are something un-Parliamentary, otherwise the exchange might well have continued back and forth like a tennis match until the Minister's time ran out.

Another concomitant of rearranged political leadership is the necessity to swear new and undying allegiances.

As with justice, this must, apparently, be seen to be done.

So, the MP for Turffontein, Mr André Fourie — whose allegiances have made some dramatic swerves in their time, taking him from the United Party to the National Party — feels compelled to yell out in defence of Mr de Klerk: "He's a better leader than Andries ever was."

Which later elicits from Dr

Treurnicht the wry recollection that when he was elected leader of the Transvaal "certain members came out of their way to tell me how they had voted".

**L**EST anybody be tempted to seek solace in the belief that this sort of behaviour is confined only to a few Nationalists, it is not.

Historians will recall that similar fracas have accompanied just about every fall-out of politicians there has ever been anywhere.

A recent South African example can be found in the way Mr Japie Basson, the Progressive Federal Party MP who was expelled for joining the President's Council, vilified his former party in a series of damning articles circulated in his former constituency.

For which he, in turn, got his desserts in cocktail party jibes and snide asides.

In all the ugliness, the seediness of it all, lurks a compelling temptation to write off politics altogether.

What was once described as the art of the possible increasingly seems to be an impossible art.

But, perhaps this unwieldy and grossly imperfect contraption called politics does have some creative power, after all.

And, incredible as that may seem, it gave a flicker of evidence this week.

While MPs were wallowing in their squalid debate, Parliament was at last delivered of the details of the Government's economic decentralisation scheme.

De-concentration of industrial development and promoting regional development away from the urban centres, as envisaged in the plan, is part of the Prime Minister's economic policy and has received general acclaim.

While one swallow certainly does not make a spring, the sign that the political process could indeed generate positive programmes made sweet music.

And that, in the clamour of bitter warfare, was a rare and precious commodity.

STRIKES STILL PLAGUE PLANTS IN MANY AREAS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 82 p 4

[Text] The wave of labour unrest in South Africa continues. At present and in the recent past there have been strikes in the Johannesburg and Witwatersrand areas, as well as in the Eastern Cape and other areas.

The walkout of almost 700 workers at the Edgars Distribution Centre at Crown Mines is as yet unresolved. A spokesman for the company, Mr G G Barnett, director of public affairs, said that they would not negotiate with strikers. As their record shows, they were more than willing to talk to workers in a work situation.

When asked for comment on the 50 percent wage increase demands of the striking workers, Mr Barnett said that the figure spoke for itself.

The retrenchment of 316 workers at the Volkswagen plant in Uitenhage, in the Eastern Cape, was the main cause of the strike which has already lasted five days. This retrenchments was, said the public affairs manager, Mr R A Els, yesterday, part of a planned programme to adjust production.

The situation at the plant remains deadlocked as the company still refuses to accede to worker and union demands--and they have refused to modify their demands. The total number of workers involved in the walkout is 5 600.

Reacting to a report that the situation at the plant was tense, Mr Els said that the five meetings of workers held at the plant had been orderly, and when the workers had left the plant, they had done so in a disciplined fashion.

The strike at the Ninian and Lester plant in Pinetown, near Durban, was said yesterday to be over and that workers had returned to work last week. What negotiating concessions had or had not been made, are not yet known, as the company was unavailable for comment.

The East Rand metal industries are still plagued by worker stoppages. There are at present different stages of progress and negotiation at Scaw Metals in Germiston, Anglo Vaal's National bolt plant in Boksburg, and at two Wadeville plants--Genrec Steel, Power Steel Construction and Genpipe.

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DECLINE IN TOURISM EARNINGS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 82 p 11

[Text] SOUTH Africa must start laying the foundation for stepped-up tourism in the future, despite the present political climate and biased world view of the country, the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said yesterday.

He said that tourism in South Africa in world terms was lagging as an income producer, despite it earning the country some R1 400-million a year.

In international terms, tourism was the second biggest income-earner after oil. But, in South Africa, it was in fifth place, down a list headed by gold, metal and metal products, food, and diamonds.

South Africa earned R476-million in foreign exchange from tourism in 1980 with internal tourism providing a further R920-million.

In the overall, incentives were great to step up tourism and to get more tourists — and better tourists — to visit South Africa.

Opening the regional tourism congress of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut in Pretoria,

Mr Cruywagen said that there were shortcomings in tourism and definite action should be planned to meet a probable increase in the future.

Drawbacks included inadequate accommodation in certain areas and at certain times of the year, and there was a growing demand for game reserves, road transport facilities, and air services.

More trains with higher class facilities would have to be provided over certain routes and eating places along tourism routes would have to be increased and improved.

In the present context, the one-sided world opinion was having a negative effect on tourism.

Inflation was also harming the industry by sending up costs.

"If we don't approach the question of prices of accommodation, food and inland transport more realistically, we could price ourselves out of the market," he said.

MULDER, SLABBERT, HEUNIS TO ADDRESS AFRIKAANSE STUDENTEBOND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 82 p 12

[Text] **THE** Conservative Party's Dr Connie Mulder will share a platform with the Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, and the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, at a conference this weekend arranged by the Afrikaanse Studentebond.

Among others to speak on the theme of "Survival in Justice" at the ASB's Southern Realities Conference at the University of the Free State in Bloemfontein on Friday and Saturday will be Dr Cedric Phathudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, Professor Hudson Ntanzwizi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Mr David Currey, leader of the Coloured Labour Party and Mr David Thebahlali, chairman of the Soweto Community Council.

Dr Slabbert will appear in the unusual role of sociologist instead of politician. A conference organiser, Mr Deon Benade, told The Citizen yesterday that because Dr Slabbert had obtained his doctorate in

sociology he had been chosen to deal with the sociological aspects of the weekend theme.

The other politicians, White, Black and Coloured, will, however, speak on the political aspects of "Survival in Justice".

Theological aspects will be discussed by Professor J Heyns and Professor J H Smit. Historical aspects by Professor D F M Strauss, Professor O Geyser and economic aspects by Professor J Sadie and Mr Raymond Parsons, director of the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

The speakers will be restricted to a timelimit of half an hour and on Saturday night they will all join in a panel discussion.

About 150 delegates are expected from the student campuses affiliated to the ASB — the universities of Stellenbosch, Pretoria,

RAU, Potchefstroom, Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth, the Goudstad, Bloemfontein, Potchefstroom and Durban Colleges of

Education, and the Hogue College, Wellington, and Pretoria Normal College.

The conference will be open to the public.

No resolutions will be taken, but any consensus arrived at from the speeches will be defined.

The ASB president, Mr Johan Lubbe, said this was seen as creating a platform for experts to provide the students, as future leaders, with firsthand information.

"This is not an occasion for labelling groups but for moulding qualified leaders," he said.

Pointing out that it was rare for personalities of this calibre, and drawn from such a wide spectrum, to share the same platform, Mr Lubbe said the intention was to demonstrate that the ASB, as a cultural organisation, could also be of political service to students.



## ZAMBIA-SA DIALOG EXPECTED TO CONTINUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 May 82 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **MORE** negotiations, at top level, can be expected to flow from the summit meeting on Friday of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and South Africa's Prime Minister Mr P W Botha. They could come "within weeks", according to informed sources.

The Citizen has learned that it was emphatically agreed between the two sides on their first meeting on Friday that neither South Africa nor Zambia would reveal any details of their talks.

"Too much was at stake for both South Africa and Zambia and, with a view to reaching success, not one of the sides cares to reveal information which the communist enemy could use, or distort, in order to bedevil peace in the sub-continent," one source said.

It is now expected that both South Africa and Zambia would engage in indepth talks with members of the Western "Big Five" in order to speed up a constitutional solution in South West Africa.

#### New Venues

With the communication lines between Zambia and South Africa now re-opened, further positive discussions and continuous contacts, even on the level of officials, is now likely.

Some believe that meetings on so-called neutral ground, as the Wildebeeskop-summit was considered to be, could be repeated, but the possibility is now not excluded that the Zambian and South African delegations could, in turn, meet in Pretoria, or Lusaka.

Western five-Zambia and a Western Five-Pretoria talks are also likely to take place within weeks.

Pres Kaunda will probably inform other front-line leaders of certain aspects of the bushveld summit and it is expected that he would remain the main information link from now on between Pre-

toria and the "front-line" states regarding the SWA settlement issue.

#### Good start

Observers do not believe that the bushveld summit was totally successful, but they consider it as a good start for future talks regarding southern Africa's military and economic stability and economic development of the sub-continent.

Pres Kaunda, who initiated the summit, apparently had good reasons for it — reasons which were apparently based on the continuous Russian and Communist military build-up in southern Africa, and on the negative effect it exerts on the economies of developing countries, such as Zambia itself.

#### Worthwhile

Both South Africa and Zambia have something to gain and to lose. But it appears that Zambia presently has more to lose should this second detente attempt, in which South Africa is involved, fails.

The likelihood of further talks between the two leaders has also

been suggested by SABC-TV.

Pres Kaunda's Press Secretary was quoted as saying another meeting with Mr Botha was possible, depending on what happened within the next few weeks.

Speaking in Lusaka, he told newsmen that the meeting had been "constructive and successful".

He referred to it as having been "really worthwhile".

The President would inform other Black leaders in southern Africa and Swapo about the meeting.

They had discussed problems in southern Africa, but not economic co-operation between Zambia and South Africa, he said.

Observing the secrecy agreement, Pres Kaunda only briefly referred to his meeting with the South African Prime Minister at a May Day rally, but maintained his silence on the issues discussed.

The official Zambia news agency Zana said he asked the nation to be patient and to pray for the talks to bear fruit.

Pres Kaunda said the possible results would



benefit not only South Africa and SWA but the whole sub-continent.

### **Praise**

Another speaker at the rally, Mr Fines Bulawayo, a member of the central committee of Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party, called on Dr Kaunda to continue his peace initiative.

"We can allow you to talk even to the devil himself if it will help bring peace in this region," he said.

The party newspaper, Times of Zambia, praised Mr Botha and Dr Kaunda for defying the critics of their meeting and urged a second round of talks this time in Lusaka.

**LUSAKA. — Additional meetings between President Kenneth Kaunda and Mr P W Botha are possible, but would depend on events during the next few days, the Zambian leader's spokesman, Mr Milimo Punabantu, said yesterday.**

**The Press Secretary did not elaborate, but said of the Friday meeting: "It was worthwhile to come together."**

**President Kaunda told a May Day rally the summit was not aimed at glorifying his nation, but at bringing peace to southern Africa. — Sapa-AP.**

CSO: 4700/1184

## EROSION OF HNP SUPPORT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 May 82 p 8

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text]

**THE Herstigte Nasionale Party has lost half of its support with the emergence of the Conservative Party under Dr Andries Treurnicht.**

This is according to a country-wide poll of White political attitudes, done for the Afrikaans Sunday paper, Rapport, by Market and Opinion Recording.

According to the survey, the CP could easily have 18 percent of voter support - only three percent less than the Progressive Federal Party.

The survey shows the National Party another loser in South African politics.

Done primarily to test support for the CP, the survey shows the shift after the split has pulled the National Party down by nearly five percent in level of support. The NP now has 43 percent of voter support, the PFF 21,7 the CP 18,3, the NRP 5,6 the HNP 2,7 and the NKP 0,5. Of the voters asked 8,2 percent didn't intend voting or declined an opinion.

If a general election were held now the NP should have 43 percent of the voter support, with the five opposition parties taking a total of 49 percent.

Comparing the results of the survey with previous ones, it seems as if a great deal of the 18 percent of the CP's support are voters who didn't intend voting at the beginning of this year.

When the comparison is taken back even further, to August 1981, when stay-away figures were on 10 percent, it is apparent that most CP supporters were former NP supporters.

It is said that unhappy Rightwingers have found a "new home" within the CP.

The survey shows that while the NP gained Afrikaner support in the Cape, it lost support of Afrikaans speaking voters in the Transvaal and Natal. English support of the NP, however, increased by about 25 percent countrywide.

The NP has 71,8 percent of the support of Afrikaans-speaking voters in the Cape, 44,2 percent in Transvaal, 57,1 in the Orange Free State and 51,7 percent in Natal.

English-speaking support of the NP is: 27,2 percent in The Cape, 21,7 percent in the Transvaal, 23,5 in the Orange Free State and 27,8 percent in Natal.

The CP has 38,1 percent support from Afrikaans-speaking voters in the Transvaal, 10,1 percent in the Cape, 18,3 percent in the Free State and 23 percent in Natal.

The CP's strongest support under English-speaking voters is in the Free State with 17,4 percent.

HEUNIS TO INTRODUCE BILL ON REFERENDUMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 82 p 5

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

MR Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, will table legislation today that will provide for referendums on any issue and at all times among Whites, Coloureds and Asians.

He said in Parliament yesterday the Referendums Bill would provide for the holding of referendums to ascertain the view of voters on any matter.

At the same time he gave notice of a bill to further provide for the registration of Coloured and Asian voters, called the Electoral Act Amendment Bill.

Two more Bills, the Coloured Persons Representative Council Amendment Bill and the South African Indian Council Amendment Bill, provide for the continuous registration of Coloured voters and the delimitation of electoral divisions for Asian members of the SA Indian Council.

The Referendums Bill, which provides for continuous referendums, is being considered as the first step by the Government to take

the envisaged President's Councils constitutional recommendations to the nation.

The Prime Minister first said in 1980 that he would take the President's councils recommendations to the nation if they deviated considerably from the National Party's 1977 constitutional proposals.

But provisions was not available in any existing legislation for referendums and especially not for referendums among Coloureds and Asians.

When the nation last went to a referendum in 1960 over the change to a republican system a special Bill was adopted especially for the occasion.

The Electoral Act Amendment Bill provides for the registration of Coloured and Indian voters, the elections of members of the Coloured Persons Representative Council and the South African Indian Council, and the preparation and amendment of voters' lists for White persons, Coloured persons and Indians.

It provides that voters' lists be furnished to

interested political parties and be made available for public inspection every six months.

Other matters it deals with are to extend the variety of documents which may be accepted as proof of a voter's identity, to further regulate the counting of votes and to provide that independent candidates also be entitled to designate a representative to be present when ballot papers are issued to special voters.

MOURNERS ATTACK SUSPECTED SECURITY MAN

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] **AN EXECUTIVE** of the Soweto Committee of Ten saved the life of a man who was attacked by angry mourners after he was pointed out as a "Security Policeman" during a funeral service for former ANC man Mr Elias Tsimo at the weekend.

The kicking and punching drama which brought the funeral service at the War Memorial Chapel in Dube to an abrupt halt began when a weeping woman rose from the audience and pointed out three men who she said were "Security Policemen."

The woman also displayed a "recording transmitter" which she said was given to her by a youth who confessed to The SOWETAN that he was planted among the mourners by the "system."

Captain E D Kellerman of the Directorate of Police Public Relations office in Pretoria said the police had no comment to make.

When angry mourners converged on the three alleged "Security Policemen," two of them managed to escape.

The one who was surrounded by mourners and kicked and punched all over the body was saved when Mr Leonard Mosala, master of ceremonies, intervened and

ordered that the attack be stopped.

The man was then moved from the audience and seated on the speakers' platform. When he was given an opportunity of addressing the mourners, he spoke of his friendship with the deceased and said nothing about allegations that he was a "Security Policeman."

Mr Mosala said there was no liberation struggle that had not been infiltrated by spies and informers. He said they should not be killed, but left to live long enough to see liberation and to realise that their work cannot stop the march to freedom.

"Jomo Kenyatta had spies planted among his men, Machel had them and Mugabe had them,

but nevertheless that did not stop their countries from attaining their liberation and South Africa cannot be an exception," he said.

Slogans and songs praising the banned African National Congress and its leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, were chanted throughout the service during which speaker after speaker called for the unity of the black masses and the shelving of ideological differences.

The black, green and gold national flag of the ANC was used to lead the procession on the 10-kilometre trip from Dube to Avalon Cemetery.

The procession, which passed through some of the busiest streets of Soweto and in front of Moroka Police Station, interrupted the flow of

traffic, but several motorists were seen saluting the mourners with clenched fists.

Security Police kept a high profile and took photographs of everyone entering and leaving the hall where the service was held. They also filmed the procession to the cemetery.

From time to time they stopped at strategic points from where they took photographs of the mourners.

# ELECTRIFICATION OF EVATON SCHEDULED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text] EVATON township, also known as "The Dark City", is to be electrified at an estimated cost of R40-million under the replanning and development scheme.

This was confirmed by the Director of Electricity for the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board, Mr J Tromp, who said that six sub-stations would have to be connected to the main sub-station as funds became available.

Evaton, one of the oldest townships in the country where blacks still have freehold rights, is to be replanned and developed following the community council's recommendation to the administration board and the Department of Cooperation and Development.

## Criticism

The scheme has already been criticised by opposition groups who maintain that it was designed to deprive residents of their rights, and

to offer them the 99-year leasehold which they do not want.

However, the council has maintained that it will go ahead with the plan to get rid of slums, shacks, squatters; and to improve the infrastructure of the township.

In analysing the electricity project, Mr Tromp said that each of the six substations would cost R220 000 and the cost for the whole project would be R40-million.

He said it would be advisable for the council to undertake the project within 18 months to avoid the effects of inflation.

If the Department of Cooperation had no funds for the plan, a loan could be made for the project.

Standowners should however bear in mind that whether or not they have made connections for the electricity switch-on they will have to pay R60 for an acre stand per month and tenants will pay R7,50 per month.

The plan has been accepted by the chairman of the council, Mr Sam Rabotapi, who said that the electrification of the township was a "step in the right direction."

The council was keen to build more homes, schools, clinics, sports and other recreational facilities in the township.

## ISAACS' RESIGNATION SEEN AFFECTING PAC

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Howard Barrell]

[Text] **THE RECENT** resignation from the Pan-Africanist Congress of its foreign director and permanent United Nations representative, Mr Henry Isaacs, is seen as a serious setback for the banned South African black nationalist organisation.

Mr Isaacs, a former member of the Pac's central committee, was once a leading black consciousness figure in South Africa and president of the militant and now banned South African Students' Organisation (Saso).

He was regarded as one of the brightest men in the Pac executive. And his speech before last year's Organisation of African Unity summit in Nairobi had drawn unusually high praise.

His resignation is said to have resulted from irreconcilable differences with the remainder of the Pac leadership and his conviction that the Pac was falling apart.

Banned in 1973, Mr Isaacs fled South Africa by way of Swaziland in December 1974 and studied for some years in New Zealand.

His resignation comes one year after the accession to power of the new Pac chairman, Mr John Pokela, and Mr Pokela's formation of an internal "unity committee" to iron out squabbles.

Mr Isaacs had been largely removed from the old enmities within the Pac leadership.

Because of his relationship with black consciousness elements and his powerful position in the Pac, some observers saw him as the one man in the Pac potentially able to forge an anti-ANC alliance between the various fundamentalist black nationalist groupings such as the black consciousness movement of Azania (BMCA), South African Youth Revolutionary Council (Sayreco), the Isandhwana Revolutionary Effort, and the remnants of the unity movement.

Informal links between these five groupings persist, but the apparent departure from the stage of Mr Isaacs

means the loss of a persuasive voice for unity among them.

His successor as New York representative is the Pac's former chief representative in Zimbabwe, Mr Gora Ebrahim.

Mr Ebrahim is thought to be one of Mr Pokela's inner circle and is a long-standing Pac "diplomat" who had many a battle with the deposed and expelled former Pac chairman Mr Potlako Leballo.

Another Pac leader reported to be up for the chop is the organisation's vice-chairman, Dr Vusa Make.

The most optimistic construction being put on the latest knockabout within the Pac is that Mr Pokela has set about cleaning the decks for some real work. Hence, Mr Pokela found it necessary to get rid of the intellectualism of Mr

Isaacs and might likewise want to purge the reportedly high living and inert Dr Make.

But the more likely result is a weakening of opposition to the ANC both inside South Africa and in international forums. — AANS.

GOVERNMENT INTEREST IN POWER-SHARING EXAMINED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Apr 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] IF the catch did not stick out almost a mile, Mr P W Botha's so-called new dispensation for coloureds and Indians could have been the first step towards peaceful resolution of the country's race problems.

The Nats are falling over backwards to justify a situation that is obviously somewhat silly. When the rabid radicals were removed from the main party, Mr Botha and his strategists saw this as a splendid opportunity to serve the carrots. The stick-and-carrot diplomacy has become part of Western political strategy, but it usually depends on who is applying it and why.

Not too long ago, the Nats would have nothing to do with coloureds and Indians, even if everybody was aware of the cultural and even blood ties whites had with coloureds. In fact, these people were treated in a particularly shoddy manner after they had made repeated efforts to befriend whites.

Events have taken a sudden change, and, in what seems to be a purely opportunistic way, the Government and its media are making all sorts of sanctimonious noises about their cultural affinity.

It is quite upsetting, this new damp message. People cannot be blamed if they read all sorts of things into it. Among the things said today is that the Government needs to beef its military judgment and these people will serve the purpose, if temporarily.

It would in fact have sounded much more honest if somebody had come out with the truth and spelt out the need for the military manpower that is facing white South Africa.

This is not saying some coloureds and Indians will not take the bait — a carrot they cannot refuse.

If coloureds and Indians are unaware of the workings of power politics they must ask people like Chiefs Kaiser Matanzima and Lucas Mangope.

Before Chief Kaiser Matanzima knew what was going on (although one suspects he was an accomplice), the Government had passed an Act that made every Xhosa in South Africa an alien. That must have shaken Chief Matanzima, but it did not stop him from cheerily going on with the charade.

One would have thought in the light of this that Chief Mangope would have seen the red light and



used more caution. But he seemingly thought more of the grandiloquence of "owning" his own state and so sacrificed the South African citizenship of thousands of Tswanas.

Let no one be fooled. Not the coloureds, the Indians nor even the PEP, which seems these days to think the Nats have changed their colour. It will take something more dramatic than a spiritual awakening to get hard-boiled Afrikaners with years of privilege and power to change their tune.

It seems ridiculous to believe that the Government is all of a sudden seeing friends in coloureds and Indians. The problem they will never face — until it is too late — is that the majority of people in this country need to be represented equally.

CSO: 4700/1185

## DETENTION OF MBATHA DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] **THE CASE** of Mr Alex Mbatha and his wife is a classic example of how secret police action can result in tragedy. That this case is not isolated is even more disconcerting, as the heartlessness of detaining people for protracted periods is par for the course here.

It is even more unbearable, more sinister that people are detained for close to six months without even the token indication that they are guilty of some crime.

Mr Mbatha's case is most painful and is a copy print of what happens when security laws have such might and secrecy. There seems very little recourse to redressing such a most uncivilised act.

Some years ago the Mbatha family crossed the path of the security police and since then life has been almost hellish for them. The family was torn apart when the daughters disappeared, and mother and father have since been paying almost non-stop.

A six-month stint in solitary confinement must be the kind of ordeal to break the toughest amongst us. But the Mbatha family do not seem visibly embittered and shaken by what has happened to them. Their case is an unmistakable tribute to the resilience of the human spirit.

The Rabie Report most surprisingly gave the nod to such inhuman

acts. To say that this action happens in a so-called democratic Christian country is simply to add irony to the tragedy.

Whatever the Mbatha family has done, and this has not been ventilated in a court of law, no family deserves such action. We are forced to speculate on their crime and it seems to us they are made to suffer for what their children did or did not do.

One wonders what must be going on in the minds of the Mbathas. Not only have they lost most of their family, but they seem to have become permanent guests of the State. The intolerable thing is, how are they supposed to comfort themselves when they do not seem to know how they have wronged the State? If they have committed such serious crimes why are they not charged?

It seems most extraordinary to us, this detention that keeps you incarcerated for a long time and then lets you go scot free.

The signatories of the Rabie Report would have gained themselves respect if they had suggested measures by which people could be safeguarded from such arbitrary action. Instead the Report has condoned this. There is not even a sliver of defence or recourse to redress secret police action which seems so unfruitful.

If deterrence is behind it, then we are afraid it does not work. People are losing their respect for the law in increasing numbers and instead of being deterred they are made even more intransigent. The Mbathas however show a serenity that is above average.

Lastly such an attack on one family is an attack on all families — black or white. Today the Mbatha family is involved; tomorrow it may be you or me. It is also a serious dent in the tax-payer's pocket to have people kept in detention for such a long time. We pay.

We do not know what the Mbatha intentions are for the future. Do those responsible believe a man and his wife may be driven to distraction or to leaving the country?

CSO: 4700/1185

# YOUTH ALLEGES POLICE WIRED HIM FOR SPYING

## At Tsimo's Funeral

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] **A 19-YEAR-OLD youth made a startling revelation at the weekend when he told The SOWETAN how "Security Police" allegedly gave him a "recording transmitter" to use at the funeral service of former Robben Island prisoner and ANC member Mr Elias Tsimo.**

The youth, who gave his name as Samuel Themba Ntombela of Orlando West II, said the police fetched him from his home in the early hours of Saturday morning and took him to Protea Police Station where the "transmitter", placed in a holster, was hung on his shoulder and hidden under his clothes.

He said he was told to sit in a front seat in the War Memorial Hall in Dube where the service was held, so that voices of all speakers at the service would be transmitted to a recorder in one of the "Security Police" cars outside.

But when his conscience started pestering him, he called one woman outside to whom he confessed about the "transmitter." He also pointed out three "Security Policemen", who he alleged were guarding him in the hall.

He stripped to the waist to expose the "transmitter" to the woman, before taking it off and giving it to her. The woman later showed it to mourners in the hall and pointed out the three alleged "Security Policemen." Two of them got away, but one of them was attacked.

The youth said the "Security Police" knew him because they once questioned and released him after they had mistaken him for someone else.

"After this incident, I started leading a miserable life because they had asked me to be an informer for them. This is what I would not do, but I was too scared to say no to them.

"After this thing was hung on me under my armpit, I was warned not to speak to anyone. Now I am scared of what may happen to me if they can get hold of me for having exposed them and not returning their "machine" to them," he said.

A spokesman for the Directorate of Police Public Relations, Captain E D Kellerman, yesterday said police had no comment to make on the matter.

## Disappearance Reported

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Apr 82 pp 3, 4

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] **THE 19-YEAR-OLD youth who told The SOWETAN how he was planned to bug speakers at the funeral service of a former ANC member at the weekend has disappeared from his home.**

His family, worried by his unexplained disappearance since Saturday morning, were shocked when they saw his picture in the front page of The SOWETAN yesterday, with the accompanying story that he has been given a "transmitter" to use for spying.

Mr Lazarus Ntombela (23) yesterday asked The SOWETAN for more details concerning the revelations made by his younger brother, Mr Samuel Thamba Ntombela.

Mr Lazarus Ntombela said his brother was detained for a few hours sometime in February and that when he came back home, he told him that he had been asked to become an informer.

"He told me that although he was not prepared to work as an informer, he had agreed that he would spy on his friends with whom they were involved in political activities, because he was too scared to say no.

"He assured me that he would not inform on anybody despite the fact that he agreed to the Security Police that he would work for them. I did not see police coming to fetch him at home on Saturday but that was the last day we saw him

"He did tell me that he would be attending a funeral and when he did not return that day, we got worried, because he never sleeps out without informing us.

"On Sunday he did not show up and on Monday morning when we still did not see him, we panicked. The big shock came when we saw his picture and the story in the newspaper.

"This has even made his disappearance instil more fear about where he could be and what could be happening to him."

As was earlier reported, police said they had no comment to make.

[page 4]

[Editorial]

THE Government is usually caustic against the real political leaders of the people, but we think to ignore the way in which people like Bishop Desmond Tutu and now Mr Leonard Mosala risk their lives in saving so-called members of the Special Branch is hypocritical.

Bishop Tutu has saved people accused of being spies or whatever at political funerals. Mr Mosala at the weekend stood between a man who could have been torn apart by angry mourners at the funeral of former Robben Island prisoner and ANC member Mr Elias Tsimo.

Both Bishop Tutu and Mr Mosala risked their lives because it is no easy feat to try and appease an emotional group of people, particularly under such circumstances.

The revelations made by a young man at the same funeral may be startling but they are not too unusual. Many people are aware of the fact that Security Police use a mammoth network of private and professional "helpers" throughout the country.

What is surprising and perhaps most injudicious is the boldness with which these people attend emotion-packed political meetings and funerals. They are risking their lives and it is senseless to expect crowds there to keep their cool.

Our heart goes out to this particular young man who, plagued by his conscience, threw all caution to the winds and unmasked himself. It is a most difficult situation to find yourself in, in the first place. It is even more difficult for one to throw in the

towel and at the mercy of people who are inflamed.

Most township people get livid at the mention of the word "sell-out" or spy and it is the brave or the most stubborn man who gets himself exposed to such a situation.

CSO: 4700/1185

## RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF SOWETO EXAMINED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by Aggrey Klaaste: "On the Move"]

[Text] **YOU** might have noticed it: development in Soweto is going on at a mad pace. You might also care to pause on that 'mad' for reasons to follow.

The fanfare over the magnificent five figure-priced houses in Selection Park is somewhat mute these days, thanks to the scores of these lovely homesteads standing empty and abashed. You might say we blacks are not into this 'development' jive, for thousands of people do not, nay, will never have, a roof over their heads — right in the middle of this housing 'boom' around them.

People who tend to shy away from things political are plain phoney. Selection Park houses, empty or occupied, make a political statement on which you could hang or develop a thesis whatever your point of view.

Our theory is that there is development in Soweto, going on at a mad pace. But watch what that means to your average non-voter.

In most places, when expensive houses spring up overnight like empty beer cartons (called 'cartoons' in the township parlance), everybody has a feeling of well being, a feel that better days are upon them.

Not Soweto. And here, by God, development is going on around us at an insane pace.

We drive past Selection Park. Everybody seems to own a car in this highly developed city of Soweto. In fact cars of the most beautiful design and make, crawl bumper to bumper each afternoon into the soupy mix of pollution and mayhem. There are three highways or freeways, whatever these things are called, into Soweto these days, a far cry from my youthful days when only one terrible dirt road snaking dangerously through that spruit near New Canada.

Incidentally there is a crazy network of highways spreadeagled over the whole metropolis of Soweto in tandem with the mad scenes of development. But more of that later. Our car bumps over these sand dunes collecting around the myriad of trenches, and my friends sighs "Thebehali". Most people in Soweto know what that means, for it seems the 'mayor', if he has done anything, has built himself statuettes of dignity and dismay with his electricity project.

Trenches have spread around the townships turning the place into a battlefield of dunes and tunnels. Development you see is part of it all.

In one or maybe two of the streets water leaps from a pipe like a geyser, almost as if we have struck oil in our rush to develop along our own lines. My friend repeats without much originality 'Thebehali'. Mr Thebehali has most certainly stamped his name on the place, whether you like it or not.

Those trenches will soon be forgotten when the big switch-on becomes fact. The once dark, dank and dangerous streets will leap into glorious light sending us straight into the 20th century. Soon there will be the spray of TV antennae looking almost silly over grey rooftops. There will be the merry hiss of electric kettles in our mathebox homes, the boom of expensive hi-fi sets, and the bills. You can't have one without the other.

We do have the merry ring of telephones and the blessed message of Ponko and Lassie is becoming part of our heritage. This is the march of progress of development, materially and culturally.

If you have not seen a change in our education, or, rather, school buildings, you are obviously prejudiced. We have never seen so



many double-storied schools in one place. In Soweto they are springing up like in every other township and we sigh, or rather we should sigh with satisfaction at these visible signs of progress and development. But do we?

Vast, lovely school-rooms are leaping earnestly in and out of the foggy night. You will have your ever grumbling ingrates who harp on the bad matric results, on the fact that the buildings have nothing to do with the change in structure of the education and its content.

There are others in the same ungrateful strain who moan that the department should have built the old classrooms, and faster, because there is simply no room for all those eager beavers about to get 'educated'. It takes too long to complete the double-storied figures of development.

OK. Most of those youngsters who dash around the double-storied schools still have pinched faces. Hungry most likely for bread and education.

Oh, I almost forgot. The same moaning teacher also said there is a grave shortage of what counts in schools — teachers. You have all those lesson buildings making their own political statement all over the place, and no teachers.

We need to drive further into Soweto, however. We see a sprinkle of houses going up in Tladi or whatever. That's something. Still we hear people already moaning about the rent.

You see we are not lolling in Soweto. We are developing, by God. They say there will be flats, apartments, condominiums soon. What the heck. If that's not development then we would like to know what it is. If you are sleeping through this industrial revolution you will one day wake to the beauty of a skyscraper smack in the middle of Meadowlands. That's part of Soweto even if they are dumb enough to call this Diepmeadow. Bureaucracy does not care too much for development. We will see those sky touchers lift themselves above your sullen grey roofs straight into the clouds, for development is the kind of thing you cannot control.

The few red and yellow lights that stab out of the blackness these days will soon be replaced by a rash of pink ones. If the lights seem like pimples grafted onto a black skin these days, we will soon be having an epidemic of 'pink eye' lights waxing and waning all over this fast, this mad developing complex.

You ever heard of any township in this whole country that has its own Kentucky Fried Chicken spread? You ever heard of one that is going one better by boasting of its own Captain Dorego? Stick around for you have never seen the kind of development going on as in Soweto these days.

If you think we are simply messing around or being funny what would you say to our own tote office smack in the middle of Soweto, Uyadladla wena. This is development at its best.

There is another thing being tossed around. We see we have this mad hurry to get ahead these parts. We will very soon have our own university. How do you like that? We don't know the truth about that although we fear there are educationists who also express a caveat here. It seems South Africa is getting so many universities, we will soon run out of people who want to get the damn education. We have run out of educators, mind.

We said we might touch on our glorious high-ways, freeways, whatever, before we take the bow out for the day. You see if you have these very impressive and shockingly expensive routes developed in your area you are moving ahead. Hundreds of people getting jobs, business most likely will be flowing into Soweto and not out as it has been all these retrogressive years.

The infrastructure of Soweto is very likely going to get a shot in the arm with these routes and very soon we will be a true city.

We have the Blackchain and our own black bank. We will have a super industrial centre sprawling all over Jabulani.

In case you have not noticed we have this small business complex tucked below the railway bridge near Orlando where business is said to be humming away like the very devil. Where is it going to end, you may ask?

HIGH CRIME RATE OF SOWETO DEPLORED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Incredible"]

[Text] There is no burning need to get too optimistic about the low figures for this weekend's crime in Soweto. Yet the incredible three murders for a township weekend does call for some form of celebration.

travelling conditions, alcoholism, dagga smoking and the all-pervasive influences of an oppressive system, all township blacks must fight extremely hard to stay this side of the law. It is a miracle that many of us survive.

Soweto's average weekly murder rate is 20 and sometimes the figures creep up to 35, as well as the innumerable rapes, reported and unreported. There are also scores of lesser crimes from burglaries to petty thefts.

When there was a liquor drought the past few weeks, the crime rate plummeted to incredibly low figures. The police claimed that because there was no booze there was no crime.

Some people are now saying that the current cold snap must also have contributed towards this weekend's low crime rate.

These factors are obviously contributory but we must not miss the wood for the trees. There are tremendous socio-economic and political factors that bear on us all in the townships. It is not unusual that the less fortunate or those more easily amenable get turned into criminals.

From unemployment, bad working conditions, cramped living and

CSO: 4700/1185

RIVE'S RESIGNATION FROM SOWETO COUNCIL EXAMINED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] MR LOUIS RIVE is so apologetic about his leaving his job as chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council that he makes us feel uneasy. There is something that does not exactly ring right in the departure of such a bold man in such an air of hesitancy.

In fact, Mr Rive's leaving the West Rand Administration Board is strange to say the least.

Among the hazy things he said was that he was not resigning but "withdrawing" because he was not actually employed in his former position. He was some kind of a free agent and had no clout. To our way of reasoning that is enough reason to make any man, particularly a strong man like Mr Rive, to pack his bags and go.

Mr Rive's handling of his previous jobs was vigorous and impressive. In fact, beyond reproach. When he entered Soweto as part of the authority, we felt things would at last start moving.

He did indicate on several occasions his unhappiness with the awkward and cumbersome workings of the bureaucracy of the board. He did in fact say how badly the housing situation has and is being handled. We cannot see him leaving, almost cap in hand, and praising an

authority that has done very little to make blacks happy.

His whole performance is consonant with the situation that most powerful or aggressive Afrikaners find themselves in. You do not rock the boat. You do not criticise even if your intentions are to the benefit of all. You tow the line submissively and if things go wrong, as they must in an awkward bureaucratic monster like an administration board, you keep your silence.

So if Mr Rive gives somewhat damp reasons about his departure it seems to fit in the pattern. He says he is "withdrawing" (a fine splitting of the hairs that) because of frustration with the bureaucracy or his lack of executive power. He was leaving because he believed it was time for him to step down and allow the "formal" structures of the Department of Co-operation and Development, the West Rand Administration Board and the community councils to "operate as they are intended to." That is the strangest kind of gobbledegook we have heard this year.

He then tries to clarify a decidedly murky view by saying there were problems with his job from the outset. "There were credibility gaps and communication gaps. There was mistrust and all but effective

administration for a number of reasons. These have been eliminated."

Our reading of the situation is his loss will be greatly felt in Soweto and his no nonsense attitude will be missed. As it is we can hardly agree with him that everything seems rosy and above-board with the board and that he was leaving the ship in great shape.

What we fear is the problems of Soweto are going to escalate with his absence. There are too many "yes men" in the civil service and inefficiency is brought about by men who are afraid to stand up and be counted. Mr Rive was not afraid to do that.

Perhaps that is why he had to go. Such men are "dangerous" to the continuation of the myth that all is well with the system and its trappings.

CSO: 4700/1185

## EXISTENCE OF POWERFUL, COVERT SUPPORTERS ALLEGED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Apr 82 p 6

[Article by George Shuttleworth: "Covert Supporters Spell Out the Rules"]

[Text] **ALTHOUGH South Africa is the pariah of the world at the moment, she has many very powerful covert supporters who are really far more important than the overt.**

The latter tend to be, in their countries, of the same noisy ilk as the HNP, Kappie Kommando and AWB. Of the former which includes America, a very important element is Dr Henry Kissinger, now very much in the background but previously American Foreign Secretary.

Dr Kissinger has a very confident manner and a bland acceptance of what he considers to be the inevitable East/West military showdown, or even a possible, internal collapse of the Eastern bloc.

However this covert group works very much on a crisis basis, which is inevitable in their case, because their thinking is erroneous and their understanding poor. They just cannot fathom the fundamental motivation of the ordinary man for liberation, and they completely under-estimate him while over-estimating themselves. This is why when shown in bad light they act with savagery, violence, and bungling of the sort that we see daily in our country.

We read from time to time of similar action with military takeovers as in Chile, and some years ago also in Zaire (Belgian Congo) involving Patrice Lumumba. One should make no mistake about the fact that the southern trip of Africa is absolutely vital to the West and they will certainly not give it up without fight. This covert group takes our neighbours Mozambique and Zimbabwe and ourselves very seriously indeed.

Yet strangely they seem to be adopting the policy of a relative "hands-off" of Zimbabwe and of even permitting them some assistance. Could it be part of the strategy to make us complacent? Mugabe does not mince matters when he refers to Pretoria's alleged involvement in attempts to topple him. If Mugabe is correct, Pretoria would be acting alone. As we are the pariah on pole-cat of the world Pretoria must act alone, and thus the picture Robert Mugabe draws, fits together neatly.

In Namibia the South African Government being in almost total control seems to be preparing the ground for similar action to the one that was planned by Belgium and American groups for Patrice Lumumba. In other words a trap will be set for Sam Nujoma to walk into. On a pattern a little more akin to what happened in Chile, he will find himself facing a serious crisis and a military take-over by the Namibian army now being trained by Pretoria.

The West were caught off-guard by Samora Machel's victory with his Frelimo troops in Mozambique, and Augustino Neto's MPLA take-over in Angola. They then appeared to show some very good sense in persuading Ian Smith, via Henry Kissinger, to go to the conference table. However what actually took place at the talks between Kissinger, Ian Smith and our BJ Vorster, we do not know. We do however have the curious fact that although the three met together and Kissinger gave his message to them simultaneously, their reactions were quite different.

At the end of the talks Kissinger returned home to America and Smith and Vorster in doing likewise, followed diametrically opposed paths. Yes indeed, but politically as well, Smith moved in his way to the left, in that he came to terms with the liberation forces. Vorster, in his turn, continued moving to the right, extending the oppression both here and in Namibia. But Kissinger gave both the same message, and Kissinger's words carried a great deal of weight with these two gentlemen, as they are all politically in the same camp.

What, then did Kissinger say? It must have been something palatable to both. Now Kissinger, as I said earlier, has a definite air of confidence about his pronouncements and he would have exuded this at the conference, with presumed knowledge of the why's and the wherefore's of international politics. This would also include the when's thereof. It is precisely this "when" that I feel gives us the key to the situation. When would the inevitable to Henry Kissinger East/West confrontation be?

It seems that he must have told them it would come too late to save Rhodesia and South West Africa. However, should Pretoria continue with their delaying tactics, it would be found that when this "inevitable confrontation" between East and West took place, South Africa would become a valued ally of the West and would be out of the "international" spotlight in regard to its internal policies. This would enable the South African Government to be accepted internationally, in the same way as other fascist states such as South Korea, Taiwan, Paraguay and Chile.

Vorster was to look like granting self-government to Namibia, while Smith would actually grant self-government to Zimbabwe. In practice both were temporary expedients only. Kissinger had told them that while the East/West confrontation would eventually come to the aid of Southern Africa, it would not help Smith in the short term but would help Vorster in the long term, so Vorster had much more time. Thus there was no need for Vorster to change his policies drastically as Smith did. He could continue with his programme of oppression and continue to build up South Africa's armed might.

This army would, when the time came, re-enter Zimbabwe and likewise Namibia, should the liberation forces then be in command. Presumably Mozambique, Angola and possibly other would in turn receive the attention of the Pretoria army. The above may seem like wild conjecture, but we are brought back to the inevitable fact that Kissinger spoke to Smith and Vorster together, and gave them the same message, and yet their political reactions were diametrically opposed. They were in very similar situations politically in their respective countries, which had very similar problems, so why else did they act as they did?

What did Kissinger say? What else could he have said? I personally don't believe in an inevitable East/West confrontation. I believe that countries will continue to liberate themselves one by one. The West will sadly continue to mis-read liberation politics, and to delay the liberation movements where they can and at times reverse them. We shall in this country liberate ourselves, internally, and the South African armed might will never be put to large scale use. Its tanks and other equipment will eventually rust and decay.



AZAPO ATTACKS OVERSEAS LOAN TO SOWETO

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text] **A FOREIGN loan agreement of 1600 million dollars for the upgrading of Soweto was signed in Frankfurt, West Germany, yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and the chairmen of the Greater Soweto councils.**

The loan has been taken with a syndicate of international banks for whom Deutsche Bank Financiere Luxembourg will act as agent.

News of the loan was received with mixed emotions by community leaders in Soweto. Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said: "Why should we get a loan with the price of gold so much? This is an attempt at justifying investment as a service to blacks. South Africa ought to have sufficient funds. They spend far too much on defence — defending their apartheid policy."

Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, Azapo's publicity

secretary, said: "Compensation will not substitute for the acquisition and demand for political power by black people of South Africa. Money cannot buy the people their political economical and social aspirations. Our message to the authorities is that reform can only buy time but it will never dissuade the people from their genuine demand."

Mr Ambition Brown of Inkatha said the Greater Soweto councils had undertaken a highly praise-worthy role to spread their wings of friendship to outer and foreign countries by getting a handsome loan for the upliftment of the three councils. This "idealistic manoeuvre" of a loan should not be transferred or inherited by the people in the form of perpetual rent increases.

He said: "Just as the council devised ordinary ingenious means of this loan they should improvise other ingenious strategies to reimburse the R160 million, other than imposing further oppressive measures in the form of rent."

CSO: 4700/1185



## DENIAL OF BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 82 p 14

[Text] **BLACKS** will not be persuaded that there was a "total onslaught" against this country, said Professor N C Manganyi, of the African Studies Institute, in his graduation address at the University of the Witwatersrand's graduation ceremony last night.

He said it was not yet time for the Blacks to look at the world in East-West terms, but the dominant metaphor for them involved wealth and underdevelopment.

"The real onslaught which South Africans should be concerned about is a domestic one, consisting of the systematic and continuing denial of basic human rights to the country's Black majority," he said.

"The next year or so should show us which segments of the Indian and Brown populations are steady to be co-opted to make the conspiracy against the African people complete."

Discussing the economic sector, he said although South Africa was materially an extremely well endowed

country in terms of natural resources, it remained "the poorest of countries in human terms."

"We are poor because we have no room left for idealism, because we have desecrated the dignity of the individual and have substituted a docility of spirit for the person's natural love of freedom."

He accused businessmen and politicians of treating the urban Black problem as a "purely economic one" and described the rise of Black union power in the course of the past few years as a pointer to the fact that Black workers will "continue to extend the struggle for freedom beyond the factory floor into the society as a whole."

Prof Manganyi said the Government's attempts to convert the rural sector into independent national states had failed and will continue to fail to achieve "even a modest" redistribution of the country's wealth.

"The homelands and independent states will become enclaves of political repression and gate-posts of labour migration and control."

Discussion the dangers of political decisions based on scientific facts and the quest for efficiency, he said

he was surprised to notice that the various educational systems in South Africa avoiding the cultivation of creativity.

"One no longer sells one's soul to the devil. One sells it at the highest price to a technological culture."

He predicted a time when universities such as the University of the Witwatersrand might have to focus systematic attention on their relationship with the larger society "of which they are apart."

He warned that it wouldn't always be sufficient or desirable to cherish liberal values, and said he believed progressive universities had to begin to think and act more clearly on the basis of unitary South Africa.

CSO: 4700/1184

## GROUP AREAS ACT SEEN UNDERMINING SECURITY OF WHITES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Apr 82 p 28

[Article by Ivor Wilkins]

[Text] THE Group Areas Act, originally planned by apartheid's designers to ensure the security of whites, in fact achieves the opposite: it generates so much bitterness that it will inevitably undermine their security.

This is one of the main findings of a new investigation of the Group Areas Act as specifically applied in Cape Town.

It underscores previous findings by investigators, including the Erika Theron Commission, of the enormous bitterness caused by the Act.

The new study, by Professor John Western, a geographer from Temple University in America, says the Act, created by whites for whites,

had given whites a feeling of security.

This arose from the sense that "non-whites", with their problems like higher crime rates and lower health standards, had been put at a distance.

"This distancing is also supposed to have lessened the potential for 'friction' and thereby to have 'improved race relations'," he says.

However, Prof Western says it may be easier to argue the converse: "that group areas have worsened race relations and have exacerbated interracial tensions".

In the conclusion to his investigation, contained in a new book "Outcast Cape Town" (Human and Rousseau), Prof Western predicts increasing unrest for the city.

He notes that the Institute of Race Relations in its evidence to the Cillie Commission examining the 1976 riots, declared that "no single Government measure has created greater coloured resentment, sacrifice and sense of injustice" than the Group Areas Act.

Prof Western says the tension and fear that are the products of South African society's structure are

reflected in the urban geography of Cape Town.

The manipulation of this urban geography has, he says, in turn created tension and fear in the society.

"I foresee an increase in tension in Cape Town — an increase in civil unrest and perhaps also in sabotage and in urban guerrilla activity — rendering it a less and less pleasant place to live for all Capetonians...."

## Bleak

"Humanistic geography, among other things, implies looking at the city through the texture of the lives of its inhabitants.

"Seen this way, the astonishing physical beauty of the Cape Peninsula is metamorphosed into a remarkably bleak experience of living for many Capetonians."

In a foreword to the book, Prof Theron, who headed the 1976 inquiry into the problems of the coloured people,

says: "One commission of inquiry after the other appointed by the Government has shown that the discriminatory laws, such as, inter alia, the Group Areas Act, are major causes of riots and disturbances.

"To an even greater extent they will continue to be a threat to our safety and security. They will also continue to contribute to the deterioration of relationships between the various population groups."

Prof Western's examination of Cape Town, as an example of a South African apartheid city, begins by noting that before the National Party came to power in 1948 Cape Town was by far the least racially segregated city in Southern Africa and perhaps even in all of sub-Saharan Africa.

"The contrast between Cape Town's past and present is striking and instructive; the city has been transformed. In remaking the city, apartheid has also remade Cape Town's citizens."

In his extensive study of that transformation, he examines in detail the effects of removals of coloured people from Cape Town to settlements further away from the centre; the sentimentality of the coloured people who return

sometimes to see their old homes now "Chelseafied" by trendy whites; the increased travelling their

new locations often involve them in; the politics of fear and insecurity that accompany their new lifestyles, and the efforts by some to "pass for whites" to escape the wrong end of apartheid.

Examining the prospects ahead, Prof Western says that some form of residential segregation according to race and status will continue to exist and, in line with the opinions of people like the Government's recently appointed urbanisation expert, Dr Flip Smit, that shanty towns will remain a feature.

But, he says, that is not to say that the Group Areas Act and its application will not change.

Up to now the advantages of the Act to whites had outweighed the disadvantages.

"It would be naive, then, to anticipate some kind of dismantling of group areas as an attempt at 'liberalisation' from Prime Minister P W Botha's administration.

"On the other hand, it seems equally inappropriate to imagine that the city-scale apartheid plans are totally cemented ideologically, totally rigid blueprints to be carried out at all costs.

## POLITICAL FUTURE OF COLOURED, INDIANS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Apr 82 p 22

[Editorial: "Man-or-Mouse Test"]

[Text]

**P**ARLIAMENT reassembles in Cape Town this week after the Easter recess with one thought uppermost in its collective mind: the impending publication of the President's Council report which will prescribe a political future for coloured people and Indians.

If the advance advertising is to be believed, our politics in the last part of the year will be dominated by this issue.

The key, of course, will be in the substance of the PC's proposals and the Prime Minister's response to them. It will provide the acid test of Mr Botha's claim to be a genuine political reformer.

There seem to be three options.

- Three separate parliaments and a council of cabinets (which, depending on one's exegesis of the NP's 1977 constitutional proposals, represents existing Government policy).

- Three separate houses in one parliament, separate voters rolls and a joint cabinet (which reflects yet another, Treurnicht-baiting, exegesis of the 1977 plans).

- A single, unicameral parliament and a single voters roll.

Intelligence from within the NP suggests that, while there is a ver-lige group which favours going all the way towards extending full political rights to coloureds and Indi-

ans (Option Three), the Government is more likely to adopt Option Two.

Which would be a pity. It would leave Mr Botha with the worst of two worlds; it would not appease his right wing, nor would it satisfy the true modernisers in his ranks.

As for the coloured and Indian people themselves, there is a strong possibility that they will spurn such a transparently half-baked second prize which isolates them from that other constitutionally disadvantaged group, the urban blacks.

Mr Botha should bite on the admittedly explosive political bullet and go all the way. Full political participation for the two groups must, surely, ultimately become inevitable, so why approach the issue piecemeal?

He has no prospect whatever of winning back the departed right wing (and a few more MPs may yet join the Treurnichts anyway), so, if fight he must, why not do battle now — on reasonably secure moral ground?

Dr Treurnicht has already chosen his own tawdry place in history.

Mr Botha must realise that, when the PC reports, it is he who will be facing the man-or-mouse test.

## COLOUREDS' HOME CRISIS SEEN WORSENING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Apr 82 p 19

[Article by Lucille McNamara]

[Text] The problem of providing housing for coloured people in Johannesburg is two-pronged: diminishing land space and a steadily growing waiting list. Another thorn is severe cutbacks of Government funding for homes. Municipal Reporter LUCILLE McNAMARA looks at the crisis — highlighted recently in the annual report of the council's director of housing.

Despite efforts by the Government and the Johannesburg City Council to provide homes at a faster tempo, the waiting list of coloured people seeking houses continues to grow.

The council's director of housing, Mr Mathys Wilsnach, says the waiting list increased steadily from just over 4 000 families in July 1980 to just short of 5 000 by June 1981.

But this is the official figure. Coloured leaders estimate that more than 10 000 families are homeless. Most have not applied for houses because of the backlog, which will take years to wipe out.

**PRECARIOUS**

For these people, life falls into two precarious categories. Thousands live in appalling conditions, with entire

families housed in one room or in backyard outbuildings and squatter shacks. Hundreds more live illegally in homes and flats in whites-only suburbs.

Whether the problem is life in unsanitary conditions, or the fear of eviction under the Group Areas Act, the price is the same for the right to live.

Coloured people who are not fortunate to have an officially allo-

cated home, pay extortionist prices for a roof over their heads.

The dilemma facing Johannesburg — apart from severer restrictions on Government housing loans — is that it has been forced to become a dormitory town for the coloured people of the Reef because neighbouring municipalities have failed to establish their own townships for the population group.

Migratory families seeking work in Johannesburg and its environs have added steadily to the coloured housing crisis.

And this crisis is taking on a new dimension as Johannesburg begins to run out of land on which to build more homes. Even if it had the money, it will soon not have the space.

As the housing crisis worsens, Johannesburg has enough land on which to build only another 1 772 units.

Mr Wilsnach explained: "The general shortage of suitable housing to alleviate overcrowded conditions continues. To the problem of housing the natural population growth of the city must be added the ever-growing migration of coloured people to Johannesburg in search of employment."

He anticipates that the development and provision of housing schemes in the south-west areas will be completed within the next two years, after which the council will be confronted with the problem of finding additional residential land for the coloured community.

**PRIORITY**

He says the matter has been taken up by the council's management committee with the Department of Community Development, and at State Committee level.

The management committee has decided to treat the question of the urgent need for the acquisition of additional land within the municipal boundaries with utmost priority," he said.

## BRIEFS

**ROSSLYN EXTENSION**--Plans to boost the image of Rosslyn near Pretoria as the country's border industry show piece have been welcomed by industries already operating in the area. The extension to Rosslyn will cost R100-million. Expectations are that the General Mining Union Corporation plan will also result in a massive spin-off of subsidiary new industries in the area. According to the chairman of the local area committee, Mr Frank van der Tas, industrialists were confident that the new area would draw supporting and subassembly industries to the township. The extension to Rosslyn will be made up of about 100 industrial stands, ranging in size from 2 000 sq m to three Ha, covering a total area of 135 Ha. The extension lies in the planned industrial belt stretching nearly 200 km from Rustenburg in the west, running north of Pretoria, to Bronkhorstpruit in the east. A spokesman for the corporation said that expectations were that the township would create jobs for thousands of Blacks and would be sold out within a few years. Design of the township was very flexible and about half of the sites would be serviced by rail sidings linked to the Bapsfontein-De Wildt line. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 82 p 11]

**HURLEY HITS BANNING**--The president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Dennis Hurley, has described the re-banning of the Conference's secretary-general as a "cruel blow". Father Smangalis Mkhahwa was banned on Friday for a further three years, after having just served a five-year banning order. Archbishop Hurley, who recently returned from a visit to the Vatican said in a statement yesterday: "When an unjust system has been upheld, classical institutions and practices ensuring justice have to be discarded--independent judiciary, open courts, fair trial, witnesses and cross examinations.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 May 82 p 13]

**NP INFORMATION CAMPAIGN**--The breakaway of the Treurnicht group from the National Party and the envisaged constitutional proposals of the President's Council have led to a major information campaign by the National Party. The NP's four provincial general secretaries met in Cape Town yesterday to finalise preparations for an intensive information drive in all four provinces. THE CITIZEN understands that the countrywide information drive will initially be centred on "individual chats" with supporters and on "small group chats". Information conferences are already being held, but it now appears that more than the usual two conferences will be held in many constituencies this year. I understand that the NP is also planning to switch from the present information conferences behind closed doors



to a large number of public meetings in the parliamentary recess--all with a view to informing the public and voters on the President's Councils recommendations. These recommendations are due for public debating in the council from May 12. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 May 82 p 5]

STUDENT PAPER SILENCED--South Africa's largest student newspaper, National, was permanently silenced by the Publications Control Board on Friday. National was published by the South African Students' Press Union (Saspu). According to the two sections of the Publications Act under which it was banned, the newspaper was "harmful to relations between the population groups" and was "prejudicial to the security of the State". National, during its few years of existence, focused on issues which it felt should be brought to the attention of white students. These included articles on resettlement, health and apartheid, the housing crisis in black areas, the recent anti-South African Indian Council elections, Ciskei independence, the growing alliance between black and white left-wing students and security legislation. The banning was the culmination of a series of blows to Saspu over the past few months. On October 24 last year, two of the newspaper's journalists, Mr Clive van Heerden and Mr Keith Coleman, were detained by the security police. They were released--without being charged--last Friday. Five of the nine editions of National published last year were banned, while three of the five 1980 editions suffered the same fate. [Text] [Tony Weaver] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Apr 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1183

## KAUNDA NOTES ZAIRE'S FAILURE TO HONOR AGREEMENTS ON BORDER PROBLEMS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] **PRESIDENT Kaunda** yesterday expressed disappointment at Zaire's failure to honour its agreements with Zambia on the protracted border problems.

Dr Kaunda said although the Zambia-Zaire Joint Permanent Commission was meeting in Zaire's Shaba Province, he was pessimistic about its outcome.

He could not expect significant progress to be made in Zaire because of that country's past failures to honour numerous agreements with Zambia.

Border skirmishes between the two countries have resulted in the detention of 17 Zambians abducted by Zaireans and are now being held at Kipushi.

"There are many agreements we have reached with our brothers [Zaireans] which have not been honoured. I am prepared to meet my brother [President Mobutu Sese Seko] tomorrow, but I am afraid nothing will come out of such a meeting," he said.

Dr Kaunda said Zambia had reached a number of agreements with Zimbabwe, Malawi and other sister republics, all of which had been honoured.

He attributed Zambia's failure to honour its promises

to that country's ineffective administration which was a result of the civil war of 1960.

The President described the problem as a "complex and delicate" one which needed to be handled properly.

He said the Government was currently raising funds to speed up construction of the Samfya/Serenje Road to minimise the difficulties being faced by people travelling to and from Lusaka Province through the Pedicle road.

The only answer to the problems was the establishment of an effective administration in Zaire to ensure the smooth implementation of mutual agreements.

Dr Kaunda said he had told then United States President Jimmy Carter in 1978, that the American government should help President Mobutu establish an effective administration. The United States is one of Zaire's closest Western allies.

However, the President said the suggestion did not yield results because the Americans refused and referred Dr Kaunda to Zaire's former colonial power, Belgium or France.

Dr Kaunda said it was regrettable that despite President Mobutu's personal efforts to improve Zaire, problems had persisted.

"We have a serious problem about which we can do nothing," he said.

Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Alex Shapi left for Shaba Province on Tuesday to try and persuade the Zairean government to release Zambians being held in that country.

CSO: 4700/1179



MINISTER SAYS HUNGARY OFFERS TO TRAIN ZAMBIANS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] Hungary has offered to train Zambians in the running of state farms and co-operatives to enable the country to be self-sufficient in food, Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Justin Mukando said yesterday.

She has already expressed willingness to send agricultural experts to Zambia to train Zambians on how to manage state farms and co-operatives.

Mr Mukando was speaking on arrival from Hungary yesterday where he led a four-man government delegation on a 10-day study tour of co-operatives, state farms and factories.

The minister said the government would consider sponsoring Zambians to study in Hungary.

He appealed to Zambian students at the University of Zambia and colleges of agriculture to take up farming seriously.

He said the Party and its Government had started giving incentives to peasant and commercial farmers to boost food production.

Mr Mukando called on the students after their graduation to assist the peasant farmers to grow various crops throughout the year.

He said peasant farmers were determined to make the country self-sufficient in food but lacked assistance and guidance from the government.

He urged the co-operatives in the country to use simple agricultural implements instead of huge capital investments if they were to succeed.

Mr Mukando said his team was highly impressed with the way co-operatives were run in Hungary.--Zana.

CSO: 4700/1179

## INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES ASKED TO AID AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] THE government has asked international agencies to come and assist in improving the standards of some airports in the country, Minister of State for Transport, Mr Maxwell Lufoma said in Lusaka.

Mr Lufoma said this when he commented on reports that aircraft may not be able to land at Ndola Airport if the Party and its Government does not provide funds for general maintenance.

Ndola Airport manager, Mr Lloyd Mwaba told the district council annual meeting last week that the biggest problem facing his department was lack of serviceable vehicles to maintain the navigable facilities at Kapiri Mposhi, Ibenga, Kitwe South Downs, Mansa, Solwezi and Ndola Airports.

But Mr Lufoma said the government cannot close any of its airports as plans have been drawn to improve their standards.

The minister explained that in fact it was not only Ndola which

was facing problems but other airports too like the Lusaka International Airport, Livingstone and Zambezi.

He ruled out the possibility of closing the Ndola Airport saying this would not be in the interest of the Party and its Government.

He could not however disclose the international agencies that have been approached to assist in improving the airports.

Mr Mwaba said last Friday that the airport was facing a critical shortage of bulbs for taxiway lights and although it needed 200 bulbs, there were only a few in stock because there was no foreign exchange. — Zana.

## NCDP DIRECTOR SAYS NORWAY TO INCREASE AID TO NATION THIS YEAR

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt] **THE NORWEGIAN government has increased its aid to Zambia by K6 million this year, the director-general of the National Commission for Development Planning, [NCDP] Dr Leonard Chivuno, said in Lusaka yesterday.**

He said Norwegian aid to Zambia was K9 million last year and now it has increased to K15 million per year. This aid, which is in form of grants, is very rare for most Third World countries to come by because very few developed countries were willing to render it, he added.

Dr Chivuno was speaking at the NCDP headquarters in Lusaka when he signed a K9 million loan agreement with his Norwegian counterpart, Mr Herman Pedersen.

He described Mr Pedersen as a "special general without a medal" whose act of signing the agreement was going to save millions of lives from hardships.

Dr Chivuno said the grant would go into the field of agriculture and water development in the Western Province and also in improving telecommunications networks in the North-Western Province.

"It is because of this that you deserve special praise from Zambia. It

shows the spirit of determination and commitment Norwegians have for their friends in Zambia. To us this assistance is of the highest order and importance," Dr Chivuno told

Mr Pedersen.

Dr Chivuno said the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development would sink boreholes and carry out many other projects currently being undertaken in Western Province with the Norwegian aid.

He said the telecommunications networks being improved in the North-Western Province would not only make it easier for contacts within and without the province, but would also benefit contacts with neighbouring countries such as Angola and Zaire.

And Mr Pedersen, who is the director-general in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Norway, said it gave him great pleasure to sign the agreement because Zambia and Norway did not only share the same meridian on the world map, but also had a lot in common when it came to matters of fundamental values.

He said he was also gratified that the signing ceremony had coincided with the birthday of Dr Kaunda, whom he described as a "great son of Africa."

BARCLAY BANK CHAIRMAN PRESENTS REPORT TO ANNUAL MEETING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] BARCLAYS BANK Zambia made an after tax profit of K7.6 million during the year ended December 1981 resulting in a decline of K200,000 over the same period in 1980.

The chairman's report presented to the bank's annual general meeting in Lusaka yesterday says 1982 was a particularly difficult year for the Zambian economy because of the huge oil bill and the slump in copper production.

Debt servicing presented a heavy burden and after meeting the oil bill and debts related to the mining sector there was insufficient foreign exchange to cover the cost of all essential goods.

The chairman Mr Bruce Munvama wished the new Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) success in their efforts to resuscitate the mines but warned that the huge conglomerate would require management skills of the highest order if benefits were to be gained.

The chairman said the bank lent a total of K1.8 million to 965 farmers during the 1980/81 season of which 90 per cent had been repaid promptly.

The bank was aiming at achieving more progress in

rural areas and for this season 1500 farmers would receive loans totalling K3.5 million, he said.

Additional agricultural credit supervisors had been recruited to the agricultural department and the bank was now working on a scheme of medium term lending to small scale farmers.

He said "1980/81 was on the whole a good year, and it was rewarding to see some farmers, whose positions had become very precarious in the three previous seasons working their way with the help of the bank to healthier positions."

# ADB EXECUTIVE OFFICER OUTLINES BANK'S FUNDING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Josiyasi Mbuzi]

[Text] THE K75 million Zambia Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) will not brook any interference, political or otherwise in its operations.

The bank's chief executive officer Mr Amon Chibiya pledged this yesterday in an interview with the Times during which he outlined the funding aspect of the institution.

The no-interference stance, he said, would be enhanced by the fact that the bank had been established by an Act of Parliament unlike other agricultural lending institutions which he declined to name.

Mr Chibiya said the bank had acquired its headquarters which would be occupied during the course of this week.

The ADB would vacate the Rural Development Corporation's Kulima Tower which had been used as a planning base to Society House.

The bank had also finalised by yesterday recruitment of nine heads of department who would spearhead its operations.

The recruitment of supporting staff would seal the planning stage of the institution.

Mr Chibiya said the ADB in its operations would adhere strictly to the guidelines

contained in the Parliamentary Act and would ensure that operations were done viably.

"We shall have to ensure that our operations are within the Act of Parliament and this means that we shall not entertain interference from any quarters.

"I agree that the issue of interference in bodies set up by the Party and its Government to serve people has been there. But unlike other institutions which are not enacted but follow mere policies, ours has the protection of the Act.

"This means that in our work we shall have to be a viable institution and strictly operate like any other development bank."

On the funding of the ADB, Mr Chibiya said the Party and its Government would take a substantial part while local financial institutions would be second and international subscribers last.

The subject of operational capital was now being discussed seriously and consultative meetings involving the three parties were continuing.

Mr Chibiya said since his appointment to head the institution in February, a number of issues had been ironed out and progress was satisfying.

Funds for payment of staff had been channelled to the bank without any bottlenecks and what remained now "was heavy operation's capitalisation to be done shortly".

CSO: 4700/1179

GOVERNMENT 'FAILS TO RESPECT INDUSTRIAL PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

**THE GOVERNMENT, as an employer, has failed to respect the policy of industrial participatory democracy, the Civil Servants Union of Zambia (CSUZ) has charged.**

CSUZ Livingstone branch chairman, Mr Japhet Moonde said yesterday government failure to sign a collective agreement with the union showed its unwillingness to respect the policy.

Addressing Customs and Excise workers in Livingstone, Mr Moonde said the government should negotiate with the union to achieve the collective agreement.

He said the value of collective bargaining was that it provided a method for the regulation of conditions of employment of those directly concerned.

"Why is the government, therefore, as an employer, reluctant to enter into such an agreement which serves as a code defining the rights and obligations of each party in their employment relations with one another?" he asked.

Mr Moonde said the recent salary increments, for example, strengthened the argument that the best conditions that can ever come out are those that are negotiated jointly between the government and the union.

"As a union we have found nothing new or exciting about the salary increment. When we talk of narrowing the gap between the highest and the lowest paid civil servant, we are not just gambling with words.

"Industrial harmony can only be achieved when and where there is frankness among the parties concerned. Let us, therefore, be frank with one another using straightforward words and lucid thinking, free of all twists and distortions," he said.

The branch supported the union headquarters when it recently demanded salary increments in the civil service, he said.

"It is difficult to stop this demand as long as prices of essential commodities keep rising everyday. Yes, we are the wheels of development but if we are not oiled we could rust," he said.

Mr Moonde appealed to workers in customs and excise who have not yet joined the union to do so if they were to be protected from unjust treatment.

CSO: 4700/1179



## MINISTER SEEKING CREDIT TO BUY MACHINERY, SPARE PARTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

THE Land Development Services section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development needs K30 million to buy new machinery and spare parts if it is to meet the demand for its services.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila said in Lusaka yesterday that the government did not have this money at the moment.

"We are therefore continuing with our plans to secure some credit assistance from any funding institution or country.

"Our initial estimate figure for funds to meet the demand for new machinery and spare parts is K30 million. Anything less than this, say, K1 million can only go to purchasing spare parts", Mr Mwila said.

Any meaningful increase in hectareage of land for farming would depend on the availability of machinery and spare parts for further land development and servicing.

He said his ministry was aware of the need to provide land development services to boost agriculture and everything was being done to contain the situation.

While scouting for funds to buy new machinery and spare parts was a long term plan, the government had this year allocated some funds for purchase of spare parts for the machinery and equipment already in the country.

He admitted however that the funds allocated were not enough, saying: "Some funds have been allocated to buy only spare parts but it is not enough".

Mr Mwila's comment comes in the wake of complaints by farmers and officers in the Land Development Services that there was a severe shortage of spare parts and machinery for land servicing.

Last December permanent secretary in the ministry, Mr Namukolo Mukutu said the tractors in the country at the time were too few to meet the demand.

What aggravated the situation was that most machines were old and were constantly breaking down. He said this

when he commented on a statement by the Land Development Services chief engineer Mr Zaccheaus Simutenda that the Services needed 600 tractors to meet the demand from farmers.

And Mr Mwila said that for the past two years, the ministry had not been able to buy any new machinery or spare parts because of financial constraints.

During President Kaunda's visit to Japan in 1980, the subject on the possibilities of that country assisting Zambia financially to get the machines, was raised with Japanese officials.



ZAIRE RESUMING AIR LINKS AFTER FIVE YEARS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] HE shattered commercial marriage between Zambia and Zaire is being resuscitated as the two countries re-

sume air links this week.

This is evidenced by a huge advertisement in the Press illustrating a fierce leopard charging from Zaire with its claws deep rooted into Zambia.

The symbolic winged leopard is, in fact, an official emblem of Air Zaire. Boeing 737 jetliner which will touch down at the Lusaka International airport from Lubumbashi this Sunday after nearly five years absence.

Both Zambia Airways and Air Zaire yesterday welcomed the move — a result of the gruelling negotiations.

And a snap survey shows that offices of the two airlines have since been hives of activity with passengers making bookings while in the background telex machines confirmed their anticipated departures and arrivals.

The survey indicates that the weekly flight between Lusaka, Lubumbashi and Kinshasa would soon need reinforcement to cope with the influx of travellers.

Air Zaire acting regional manager for Zambia Mr

Mwasa-Hatoka Thimanga said his country's aircraft would be used for the time being and that if traffic proves heavy it would be the turn of Zambia Airways to introduce the second flight in three months.

Air traffic between the two countries was suspended in 1972.

SHAPI TO LEAD DELEGATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] COPPERBELT Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi will today lead a high powered delegation to the Zaire/Zambia joint permanent commission in Lubumbashi to discuss the continued detention of Zambian policemen.

Mr Shapi said in Ndola yesterday that one of the issues to be discussed will be the latest condition Zaire has laid for the release of the seven policemen.

Zaire is understood to have said that only three policemen among the seven being held in Lubumbashi would be released in exchange of two Zairean soldiers who were freed from Solwezi on Thursday.

Mr Shapi could not comment on the reported stand of the Zairean authorities as it would prejudice the case.

The Zambian delegation which will consist of senior officials from the security wings and will be away for three to four days. Zairean officials will meet the Zambian delegation at Kasumbalesa border post and later travel to Lubumbashi.

CSO: 4700/1179

## COMINGS DENIES PILEUP OF ZAMBIAN GOODS IN DAR ES SALAAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] CHAIRMAN of the Customs and Clearing Agents Association Mr David Cumings confirmed in Lusaka yesterday that there was no pile up of Zambian cargo at Dar es Salaam port as indicated by earlier reports.

The chairman agreed with a statement made by Minister of State for Power, Transport and Communications Mr Maxwell Lufoma last week that there were only 10,000 tonnes of Zambian bound cargo, contrary to reports from the port which put the figure at 80,000 tonnes.

Authorities at the Dar es Salaam port insisted that cash be paid before cargo is moved and Mr Cumings said the system precipitated the fast movement of cargo.

Lack of foreign exchange was hampering the introduction of the universally accepted system of through bill of lading (TBL) which had numerous advantages, he said.

Mr Cumings said TBL involved the prepayment for the movement of cargo from the

place of origin to the destination with the advantage being that charges accrued en route did not affect the cargo movement.

The system relieved the importer of most liabilities and reduced documentation problems.

Asked to comment on reports that some agencies were sitting on cargo at airports in a bid to hike fees, Mr Cumings said the executive committee of the association had discussed the issue but no specific complaints had been forwarded to them.

Action might be taken if and when complaints were received.

The association aimed at protecting the interests of members for the benefit of the association, he said.

CSO: 4700/1179

## UCZ SYNOD SAYS CHURCH NOT UNIP'S INSTRUMENT

## Fear of Imposed Beliefs

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Apr 82 p 10

[Text] THE church in Zambia is not an instrument of a political party or the Government, the just-ended United Church of Zambia synod has declared.

In a paper circulated at the synod at Kafue Secondary School, the church declared: "The church owes its existence to God alone. We are His instruments. We

are not the instruments of a political party or a government."

The UCZ said it was concerned at the fact that UNIP, in its statements made so far misunderstands the role of the Party when it said: "We regard religious organisations and you the leaders as important instruments of the Party in its task of transforming our present society into a humanist state.

"Your task is to help the Party make our people live decent and honest lives and to make them love and help one another."

The paper titled: "Areas of disagreement with and concern about the stated aims

and understanding of the United National Independence Party's socialist reconstruction in Zambia," warns that if the task received from God differed from the Party, there would be conflict if the Party imposed its will on the independent church.

On the other hand, if the task received from God "coincides" with the interests of the Party and its Government the relationship between the church and the State would be one of mutual benefit.

If the State recognised the independence of the church, the conflict over direction would be creative and would benefit the nation.

The paper says the synod was afraid that the embracing of the basic principles of scientific socialism would lead to the entire social, political, economic and religious theory being imposed upon Zambia in the same manner as it had been imposed elsewhere.

"UNIP claims that believers in Marxist/Leninism of communism are allies of those who believe in Humanism. While this does not mean UNIP will follow the examples of the communist parties which totally embrace Marxist/Leninism it is a real possibility. This possibility arises from the

remarks and actions made by the leaders of UNIP."

The paper says scientific socialism had a tendency to stifle man's best creativity, his initiative and ingenuity, his imagination, natural inclination to improve his own lot, his susceptibility to the corruption of power when he had and submission to power when he did not have it.

'Humanism Enough On Its Own'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] THE United Church of Zambia has led the Party and its Government to tell the nation what has gone wrong with Humanism before any attempts to introduce scientific socialism are made.

The church made its stand known yesterday before the end of a week-long synod held at Kafue Secondary School.

Releasing a paper on the subject, church president Reverend Doyce Musunsa said the church was opposed to the introduction of scientific socialism in schools or any other teaching which hindered the progress of children.

"We are of the view that scientific socialism should be taught at university level only because at that stage, students are able to decide what is good for them."

The paper says the synod supported the stand taken by all the Christian churches which was contained in the pamphlet on "Marxism: Humanism and Christianity", published in 1979.

Mr Musunsa explained that the synod was in full support of socialism as propounded in the philosophy of Humanism which recognised the existence of God and respected the freedom of worship in Zambia.

The paper points out that although the Party had denied that it was not its intention to substitute socialism for Humanism, practical indications were that the present phase was a preparation and a prelude to introduction of scientific socialism as a militant economic ideology for Zambia.

"We are confident that Humanism as a philosophy for Zambia is enough on its own and there is no need to prop it up with scientific socialism to achieve national objectives," the paper says.

It notes that what might be inadequate was human weakness inherent in the leadership.

The paper says it has become apparent that although the ideology had been able to produce material benefits to those who had used in production, it has failed to rid man of his greed, selfishness and enslavement.

The synod appealed to the Party not to make Zambia a carbon copy of other ideologies

And ZANA reports that the Chingola Humanism seminar has called on the Party and its Government to create more industries and provide more employment opportunities to the people.

## RELIEF MEASURES IMPROVE SITUATION 'ONLY marginally' IN IMUSHO

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Arthur Simuchoba]

[Text] **THIS year's unsatisfactory rainfall promises to affect the people of Imusho hardest. Ever since South African soldiers invaded the area, purportedly in hot pursuit of Namibian freedom fighters, two years ago, this locality in Sesheke, Western Province, has known only misery.**

Fearing for their lives, the local people fled their homes and the South Africans, in the name of denying food to the guerrillas, systematically destroyed whatever food the people had left behind. Starvation, in an area by now infested with landmines, became endemic.

A major thrust of those who moved in to save the situation was to provide seed so that the people could once again settle down, grow their own food and ultimately manage their own lives as before.

With the poor rainfall resulting in a drought in Imusho, the possibility of normality returning to the area has been seriously jeopardised.

The crops failed and the Imusho harvest is expected to be, like that of most parts of the country, very poor.

Indications are therefore that the area will still need relief if not a stepping up of

it. There has, of course, been a concerted but complicated relief programme.

The Government entered the Imusho relief drive in earnest with an allocation of K536,838 for the purchase and transportation of maize, groundnuts, clothing, etc for the area. That was in September 1980. Since then Government assistance to the area is understood to be continuing.

Following the Government's lead, there have been, a number of sporadic donations from individuals and organisations.

But it has not been easy to get the donations and relief supplies to the area, especially to the hardest hit localities.

Roads, even in the dry season, are poor. There is still a lot of landmines and the seizure of a pontoon at Katima Mulilo by South African troops has only worsened the logistical problem.

Undaunted, some organisations have continued to, as far as possible, ferry and distribute food, medicine and clothing to the people of the area, relying mainly on four-wheel drive vehicles in the exercise.

They have also continued to publicise the plight of the area and appealing for donations from international relief organisations.

Notable among these is an organisation under the Catholic Secretariat known as the Zambia Episcopal Conference Commission for Relief and Development.

The Lutheran World Federation in conjunction with the former, own a truck which makes frequent trips to the area laden with various relief supplies.

To an extent too, the Christian Council of Zambia which is in the process of establishing a depot at Sefula, near Mongu for the purpose, has been sending supplies of beans and maize seed.

## Relief programme

The first two organisations however are the ones with what can be described as a systematic relief programme and a bulletin issued by the Catholic Secretariat gives one of the most authoritative versions of what the situation is like there.

According to the latest such bulletin, the situation particularly in Imusho, parts of Sinjembela and Mutomena is still very serious. Very little relief supplies have been reaching Imusho itself because of bad roads. The crops failed due to poor rainfall.

"The maize and millet is in bad shape because of poor rains. The people made a tremendous effort to cultivate their gardens ... in



some of these areas planting was done for the second time but still there was no rain. The future doesn't look too promising."

The poor rainfall was a major blow to the relief strategy. It had been to make the affected people self-supporting again by helping them to grow their own food.

Organisations based in Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the British mercy organisation, Oxfam, had donated seeds and agricultural implements to make this possible. The seeds however did not germinate due to insufficient rain.

Despite this year's failure, the programme is going ahead. The Catholic Secretariat says there is a great need to supply maize and bean seeds, fertiliser and hoes to the people of the stricken areas in readiness for the next agricultural season.

It is being suggested that distribution should start as early as July to offset any effect of the usual transport problem.

But if the agricultural aspect of the programme has failed, at least for this year, efforts in the medical fields are forging ahead, rather well.

## Campaign

An immunisation campaign was carried out between June and August last year, by an international organisation known as the "Doctors of the World".

More than 8,000 children were vaccinated in Senanga, Kaungamashi, Sinjembela, Shangombo and others.

The campaign was carried on by the Lutheran World Federation when the Doctors of the World left.

It is now being conducted by the Sesheke district medical authorities who have been loaned a Land-Rover for the purpose by the secre-

tariat and K1,000 for fuel.

Another Land-Rover is based at Sioma rural health centre for a similar purpose. Occasionally, this vehicle is loaned to Senanga district hospital to extend the immunisation service to remote rural health centres surrounding the districts.

The populace is being immunised against tuberculosis, measles, polio and another affliction known as diphtheria-tetanus-poliomyelitis.

Further, an organisation known as medical missionary action (MEMISA) based in the Netherlands has donated various drugs worth thousands of Kwacha to be used in the relief exercise.

The consignment that has arrived has already been distributed in the affected areas.

There are plans by the Catholic Church to build a clinic at Kaungamashi. The area lies near the Angolan border about 70 km along a sandy tract from the nearest health centre. It is planned to build a rural health centre and two staff houses and hand them over to the Ministry of Health for staffing and equipment. It will serve both Angolan refugees and Zambians.

At Beshe, near the border with Angola, there is need for a primary school.

There is an estimated 3,000 children of school-going age who are not currently served by a school.

"... One of the most frequent requests made to the visitor is about education and it is indeed saddening to see not a single one who can read and write among them," says the bulletin.

To alleviate the problem of clothing, 40 sewing machines and some clothing material have been ordered by the secretariat to be used by the affected people to make dresses, shorts and shirts for themselves.

The sewing machines will be evenly distributed in Sioma and Sinjembela. Already 40 mothers are making their own clothes at Sinjembela.

## Alleviate

Despite the chronic roads and transport problem and poor rainfall some measures are being carried out by various relief organisations and the Government to alleviate the suffering of the estimated 23,000 displaced Zambians and many Angolan refugees in the Senanga and Sesheke districts.

Provided that the situation is properly monitored and timely measures are implemented, there is hope that the relief programme will at least cushion the people from worst effects of the poor rainfall.

The situation in the affected areas, however, has improved only marginally.



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